The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Invitation to Senator Douglas to Visit the South—Mr. Hickman's Speech—the Paraguay Claims—Army News, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 26.

Judge DOUGLAS is in the receipt of pressing invitations to visit several Southern States, and it is not improbable that he may make a short tour during the Summer. The proprietors of the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs in Virginia have also offered to him the hospitalities of that famed watering-place. The Springs are controlled by a Joint Stock Association of the gentlemen of the neighborhood, with whom the "Little Giant" is very popular.

HICKMAN's onslaught upon DOUGLAS greatly exasperates the friends of the latter, while the Administration men who have been calling HICKMAN traitor all Winter are chuckling over it. It is expected that the *Constitution* will soon begin to compliment HICKMAN.

Gov. FLOYD will not leave the City at present. His duties are so pressing, owing to the commencement of work on the Capitol extension and the waterworks, that he is obliged to forego his contemplated recreation for a time. The legislation of the last Congress through the influence of Senator DAVIS, greatly embarrasses the conduct of the War Department.

Lieut. A. E. DRAKE, Second Infantry, will immediately join his Regiment at Fort Abercrombie. Sixty days' leave is granted to First Lieut. JEFFERSON C DAVIS.

Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, arrived at the National to-day, journeying northward, from a visit to his old home in North Carolina.

Indian-Agent DENNISON is named as the Democratic candidate for delegate in Congress from Nebraska Territory.

There seems to be some hitch in the award of the Paraguay Commission. Although they closed their labors some days ago, no official announcement has been made. It is rumored that the amount is not satisfactory to the Rhode Island Company, and much effort is being made to have the matter reopened. Q

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 26.

The Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged when the Embassy were in Washington, is officially published. One of the articles provides that the President, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any European power.

The rumor that Gen. CUSHING aspires to the Supreme Court is founded on nothing excepting the fact that his talents and learning would eminently fit him for such a place. His views and wishes have a different direction.

The President has appointed GEORGE MEAD Postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan, *vice* CAMPBELL, removed, and D. A. FULLER at Corning, N. Y., *vice* WALKER, removed. It is reported that several other removals are contemplated, including United States Marshal JEWETT and the Postmaster of Albany.

The receipts into the Treasury the past week were $1,537,000; drafts paid, $1,389,000; amount subject to draft, nearly $4,000,000.

Secretary FLOYD has declined going to Old Point at present, as he intended.

The United States Court of Claims has adjourned, to meet on the 15th of October next. But little business has been transacted during the present year; counsel, in many cases, preferring to await definitive action on the Congressional bill proposing to so change the law establishing that tribunal as to make its awards final, and giving the right of appeal.

The Hon. MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, having returned to Washington, the Douglas Executive Committee have fairly commenced their document-distributing labors. As an item of political literature, it may be stated they are printing an edition of 100,000 copies of a tract entitled *Lincoln and his Record*.

The Breckinridge Executive Committee are preparing, for extensive circulation, an address on the Territorial question, and in opposition to the views of Judge DOUGLAS.

The Republicans are not idle as to the printing and distribution of campaign documents, while the Bell and Everett Committee are industriously employed in the dissemination of their own political light.

From Baltimore.

PROBABLE VISIT OF THE GREAT EASTERN TO ANNAPOLIS ROADS—ARREST OF A MURDERER, &C.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 26.

Mr. FALLS, President of the Norfolk Steamboat Line, informs me that the *Great Eastern* will certainly visit the Annapolis Roads. The arrangements are all made, and the required bonus has been raised. They are now only waiting an answer from one of the *Great Eastern's* Directors at Niagara Falls, who has been telegraphed on the subject, and from whom a favorable reply is anticipated.

JAMES LOGAN, the man who murdered GEORGE KYLE at the election last Fall, has just been arrested and identified.

JACOB POE and JOHN REESE, prominent citizens, each in his eighty-fifth year, died to-day.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Departure from St. Johns for Halifax—His Personal Appearance.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 26.

The ball last night was a brilliant affair. Over a thousand were present. The Prince—who is a graceful dancer—danced nearly all the evening, and left at a quarter to 3 o'clock, amid deafening cheers, the band playing "God save the Queen."

The Prince left Gaut House at 10 o'clock this morning, and after a ride round the town, embarked with his suite on board the *Hero*. The day is beautiful, and the town has a gala appearance. The same ceremony was observed as at the landing, and the cheering was tremendous. The fleet sailed at 11 o'clock for Halifax, calling, on the way, at St. Peters. Everybody seems delighted with the visit and the attendant excitement.

CANADIAN INDIANS AND THE PRINCE.

TORONTO, Thursday, July 26.

It is reported that various Indian tribes will meet the Prince of WALES at Queenstown, C. W., a beautiful and convenient location.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCE.

The *Western Morning News*, in giving an account of the departure of the Prince from Devenport, and of the address presented to him by the corporation of that city, thus describes the appearance and manner of his Royal Highness:

"The Prince, although youthful-looking, is a well-proportioned and certainly a pleasant looking young man. He is about medium height, and of fair complexion, with brown hair, and particularly brilliant hazel eyes. He has much about the formation and character of his face, and particularly in its prevailing expression, which reminds one of his august mother. His manner was easy and self-possessed, even under the somewhat trying circumstances to a person of his age, standing in front of some thirty or forty strange men, to hear an address read by one of them dressed in a black gown and grey wig. In the process of this reading, a stray and evidently irrepressible smile passed like a very slight flash of sunshine over his face, but his emotions were so well under control that this could only be discovered by the close observer. On concluding the address, the Prince received it from the Recorder, and handed it to the Duke of Newcastle, who handed to the Prince a copy of the reply, which his Royal Highness read with marked distinctness and graceful emphasis, in a light baritone voice."

Steamer Sunk in the Mississippi.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 26.

The steamer *S. P. Hibbard*, hence for Memphis, sunk in ten feet of water this morning a mile and a half below New Albany, by a collision with the steamer *Chancellor*. One deck passenger and three of the crew are supposed to be lost. The boat and valuable cargo are nearly a total loss. Loss $50,000; insured here.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Pony Express at St. Joseph.

About a Million in Treasure on the Way to New-York—No Mails Sent via the Isthmus.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Thursday, July 26.

The Pony Express reached here this noon, with San Francisco dates of July 11, four days later. The following is a summary of the news by this arrival:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 11.

The steamer *Sonora* sailed, to day, for Panama, with 229 passengers, and $1,071,000 in treasure, of which $983,000 is for New-York.

No mails were taken. Letters and newspapers were *sent by express* accompanying the steamer, as the only means of transmitting them to Mexico, Central America, Panama, South America, and the West Indies. All newspapers for the Atlantic States had also to be expressed by the steamer as the Overland Mail only carries letters.

The clipper-ship *Vitula* has cleared for New-York Her cargo, consisting mostly of California products, embracing 2,000 bales of wool; 8,000 sacks of wheat; 9,000 hides; 2,600 barrels of Swartaw Sugar; 300 barrels Pork; 350 barrels Hams, and other articles valued at $100,000.

The ship *Notre Dame* takes to Australia 13,000 sacks of wheat and 2,500 barrels of flour. Her whole cargo is valued at $45,000. Several other ships are loading and under charter for Liverpool, New-York, and Australia, most of which will load with wheat. A ship will sail in a few weeks with a cargo of silver ore from the Ophir mine.

No Pony Express has arrived since June 20, when St. Joseph dates of the 17th of June were received. Three semi-weekly expresses are now considerably overdue.

St. Louis dates to June 18 are received per Butterfield Overland Mail, and another mail with dates to the 21st is fully due.

Politicians are almost frantic for intelligence from the Baltimore Convention, having received news only up to the time of organization, and that by all the routes, ocean and overland.

Carson Valley advices state that an agent of the Pony Express accompanied the last messenger eastward from the Valley station with stock to refit the stations and put the route in order as far as Salt Lake. When he gets through, it is supposed that he will return and bring in three or four expresses from the East, after which the route is expected to be thoroughly organized, so no more interruptions may occur.

A great number of emigrants were arriving at Carson Valley from Salt Lake.

The United States steamer *Shubrick* has arrived at San Francisco from Puget Sound, with later British Columbia and Sandwich Island news.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Port Townsend by a grand regatta, participated in by all the vessels in port, and fireworks in the evening. According to the Port Townsend *Register*, the Puget Sound Indians were waging a murderous war against the Coast Indians.

The news from British Columbia was entirely devoid of interest.

The bark *Jennie Ford* had arrived at Victoria from Honolulu, with dates to June 4, two weeks later.

The Japanese steamer *Candinamarrah* sailed from Honolulu on the 25th of May last for Japan.

The Hawaiian Legislature was in session, and general satisfaction was expressed at the reports of the various Departments of Government.

Up to the 6th of June 169 whalers had gone north for the Spring Season.

The following is the list of passengers by the *Sonora*:

Capt. Derwent, Miss T. Derwent, H. P. Reeve and wife, Miss A. Sawyer, W. N. Hall, M. Chasot, J. J. Black, O. N. Bradbury and wife, Mrs. C. A. Dickey, E. Myers, Capt. Frisby, L. Cornwall, M. Winout, E. B. Cook, R. Hamilton and wife, J. Carelan, N. Cleary, Mrs. S. S. Ingraham and child, W. Duffy and wife, D. Jackson, B. Casserly, S. M. Myers, James Slitt, J. B. Moore, Mrs. Thompson, and three children, M. Reenach, M. Davidson, S. M. Arcy, P. Ackenbush and wife, H. C. Noyes, H. S. Stewart, Alex. Driscoll, John D. Newport, Mr. Morrill and wife, H. M. Cole, Mr. Harris, wife, and three children; W. A. Begale, W. Zazzi, G. A. Emery, S. Cheesborough, M. Courtney, M. L. Moody, C. W. Thompson, T. Q. Dyer, E. Taylor, E. Clark, S. Overmyer and wife, J. Overmyer, E. Overmyer, P. Chalon, J. Appleby, N. Foster, H. L. Knight, James Smith and two boys, J. Bernard, D. D. Smith, J. Miller, Jacob Cohen, Mrs. Berristern and infant, and 150 in the steerage.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 11.

Business remains without change of interest during the last few days. Goods are moving to the country steadily, and the city trade replenish their stock by small purchases from first hands. There is no demand. There is a heavy supply here which is deteriorating daily in quality, and cannot be sold unless through the auction rooms. To-day 100 bbls. Mess Beef brought $4 50, 6,000 lbs. Bacon 5¾c. and Clear Pork $7 50 ℔ bbl. Crushed Sugar is worth 12c.; Rio Coffee, 14c.@14½c.; Candles, 18½c.@18¾c.; Whisky quotes at 35c.; pure Spirits, 35c.; Brandy, 45c.; but in no single article in the market is there the least life, nor can sales be forced at the current market rates.

MARINE.

There has been no arrivals since the Pony Express of the 7th inst.

Sailed 8th, ship *Morning Light*, Honolulu; bark *Cornelie*, Melbourne; ships *Notre Dame* and *Dervictories*, Sidney.

From Denver City.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 26.

Denver City dates to the 28th of June are brought by express this evening.

From Mountain City we learn that Rock Island mill is in operation, and everything working finely. In a run of two days they took out $2,000. The mill is located at Gregory's Point. Other mills are making improvements, which will eventually let them in successful operation some time, but patience will be necessary to obtain the requisite expenses to save the gold, in almost all cases. The great consolidated ditch is at last finished, and probably over one hundred sluices are now in operation, obtaining water therefrom. The ditch will not be able to furnish all the water requisite for those mines.

Another company has been organized, called the "Oswego Company," composing men of enterprise and ample capital, who will hasten their work to early completion. The survey has been made to found a more practicable grade, less expensive, and even one mile shorter than the consolidated ditch. Mining on the Blue is now in full tide of operation. Some claims are said to pay from $50 to $100 to the man per day.

The California gulche mines are generally proving exceedingly rich; however, some new claims do not turn out as well as expected.

CLARK, GRUBER & Co. have commenced coining Pike's Peak gold in this city. The design is neat and appropiate, bearing on one side a representation of Pike's Peak, with the inscription "Pike's Peak Gold." On the reverse is an eagle and the inscription, "Clark, Gruber & Co." and date.

There are still many returning to the States in all kinds of ways. Quite a large number are daily starting down the Platte in boats.

Business is generally improving. Large trains of goods are arriving daily. Five quartz mills passed through this week for the mountains. But few emigrants are coming in from the States.

The weather is quite warm and showery. Thermometer 95 in the shade.

The Pike's Peak Express.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 26.

The Pike's Peak Express, which arrived at St. Joseph on the 24th, brought $26,000 in dust, the largest amount ever received.

Houses of Ill-Fame Broken up at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 26.

About thirty notorious houses of ill-fame, dance-houses, groggeries, &c., in the Southern part of this City, were riddled by a mob last night, and all the furniture and effects burned in the street.

Return of the American Astronomical Expedition.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 26.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which conveyed the United States Astronomical Expedition to Labrador for the purpose of obtaining scientific information as to the recent solar eclipse, arrived here this morning, on her return to the United States.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 25.

A letter from Vera Cruz to the Mexican Consul here, says the Knights of the Golden Circle have proffered their assistance to the Constitutional Government, but that JUAREZ rejected the offer.

Three Hundred Bales of Cotton Burned.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 26.

Three hundred bales of Cotton in the Louisiana Press were burned to-day. Loss $15,000.

The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 26—11 P. M.

Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, is below, and will arrive up about 1 A. M. Her mails will reach New-York at 5 P. M. to-morrow.

Sailing of the Golden Fleece.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, July 26.

The steamship *Golden Fleece* sailed hence for Galway, at 12 o'clock last night.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Wide-Awake Demonstration at Hartford.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Thursday, July 26.

The city is full of strangers to-night, and great excitement prevails. The Hartford Wide-Awakes, numbering 500 men, turned out, and in torch-light procession paraded on the Park. They received the Newark Wide-Awakes, numbering 300, at 10 o'clock, and, accompanied by thousands, they marched through the city, entering the City Hall at 11. There they gave a splendid banquet to their visitors. The Hall was beautifully decorated by the ladies of Hartford.

To-morrow there will be a grand parade, and in the evening an immense torch-light procession, with delegations from various places, numbering between three and five thousand men. New-York, Boston, Newark, and many Connecticut towns are represented here to-night.

This is a grand affair, gotten up at great expense, and is the first "big gun" of the campaign.

HOWARD.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, July 26.

The Douglas State Convention meets this afternoon. A great crowd of politicians are here. The opinions are divided about the policy of nominating straightout Douglas Electors, and also as to the policy of the State Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 26—P. M.

The Convention was called to order by R. J. HALDEMAN, of Harrisburg, who made an earnest speech, reviewing the course of political events, which led to the calling of the Convention. He had never used all that power which belongs to the National Democratic Committee, but had so acted as might best preserve the party. The President has said that there was no Democratic Party. We meet together to prevent its disorganization in spite of him.

The speech was received with much applause.

GEORGE NELSON SMITH, of Cambria County, temporary President, who, on taking the Chair, said the time had arrived for prompt and energetic action. Never, in political history, was a party so unhappily dissevered. It is to be hoped our course will be in the line of duty and according to the usage of the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

J. SIMPSON, of Huntingdon, and JOSHUA T. OWEN, of Philadelphia, were chosen Secretaries.

CHARLES BROWN of Philadelphia, addressed the Convention. He said our duty is a plain one—it is to go back to the source of all power—the people of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) The speediest and surest man of settling all difficulties is to appeal to the people themselves. We are here to advise what is best to be done and lay our action before the Democratic Party of the State. He then traced the history of the Charleston-Baltimore Convention. We are not fighting against the South—only against men who are endeavoring to break down the Democratic Party. Should we be defeated now, we will lay the foundation of a new Democratic Party in which there will be no seceders or disunionists. We cannot mingle with sectionalists.

A permanent organization was effected by the choice of HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County, as President, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. WRIGHT took the chair amid loud applause, and cheers for DOUGLAS.

The Chairman said: "We have assembled to resist rank usurpation. He would vote for no such mongrel concern as that recommended by the State Committee. If he could not vote for the regular Democratic nominees, and them alone, he would stay at home and weep for the Democracy of the times. He might question the propriety of the body of men now assembled to form an Electoral ticket, or usurp the powers of the Democratic State Committee by calling a State Convention. He believed it to be sufficient for this meeting to declare DOUGLAS and JOHNSON the regular nominees of the Democratic Party. Whatever way he dare he would be willing to make it his party creed; but let there be deep deliberation before action. He would not be willing to submit to the action of the old Reading Convention, which had been disbanded, but he would consent that the people should form a new Convention to present an Electoral ticket. The leaders of the Secession movement look forward to a Southern Confederacy. He defied their opposition. In concluding, he advised members to be cautious as well as effectual.

The Committee on Resolutions was then appointed: RICHARD VAUX, Chairman, JOSHUA T. OWEN, of Lamberton, and Gen. DAVIS.

Gen. MILLER addressed the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, after considerable debate, reported the following:

Whereas, We, Democrats from all parts of Pennsylvania, in Mass Convention assembled, in favor of the regular organization of the Democratic Party, its nominations, usages and principles, declare and resolve,

First—That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nominations of the late State Democratic Convention held at Reading.

Second—That we ratify and confirm the resolutions and nominations adopted and made by the only regular organized Democratic National Convention held at Charleston and Baltimore.

Third—That we hereby proclaim our sincere, faithful, energetic and uncompromising support of the nominees of the State Convention, Mr. FOSTER for Governor, and of the National Democratic Convention, Messrs. DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Fourth—That we solemnly protest against the proceedings of the State Committee, because said action is unwarranted by the terms of authority of appointment in opposition to the instructions of the Reading Convention, from which it alone derived authority.

Fifth—That said action of the State Committee is contrary to the usages of the party, and tends to break up its organization. It recognizes direct opposition to the nominees, and would prevent masses of the party voting for Mr. DOUGLAS. And,

Whereas, In the present condition of the Democratic Party, thus induced by the disorganizing action of the State Convention, it becomes necessary for the Democratic Party to take such decided and unmistakable ground as will put to rest all doubts as to its feelings, wishes, opinions and duty in the present crisis.

Resolved, That the proposed plan of the Democratic State Committee for fusion and compromise is anti-Democratic, will not be sanctioned by a full meeting of the Committee, and will be refuted by the Democratic masses; and in order to test the truth of these convictions, we demand that at the meeting of the Committee at Cresson on the 9th of August, it shall rescind its action, and proceed to interrogate the Electors if they are prepared to obey the instructions of the Reading Convention, and vote for the regularly nominated candidate of the party; and on the replies of the Electors, if vacancies occur, by a refusal of any so to pledge themselves, then to call a Convention of the Democratic Party to complete the electoral ticket, and pledge it to the unconditional support of the regular organization and the regularly nominated candidate. Should the Democratic State Committee refuse to obey the instructions of the Reading Convention and demand of this Convention, their Democratic State Committee, or such members as refuse to act, have forfeited their power and position; and we hereby invoke the faithful and true Democrats of said Committee to meet and perfect the purpose of its creation, and when so assembled, to act as the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the duty of said Democratic State Committee that it should call a Convention of the Democratic Party, to be elected according to usage, in favor of its regular organization, and to nominate candidates, to meet on or before the 28th of August next, or as early as practicable, for the purpose of preparing a Democratic Electoral ticket pledged to support, maintain and abide by the action of the Democratic National Convention and the regular candidates.

Resolved, That it is the will and wish of this Convention that an electoral ticket be presented wholly pledged to Mr. DOUGLAS, to be called to meet as aforesaid. Then, and in that case only, the Democratic State Committee, organized as herein suggested, shall exercise the power and authority to form such an electoral ticket.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention shall appoint a Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance, to address the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania are not to be held responsible for the opinions or views of those who were once in its regular organization, but who are now united with the seceders, using their public positions to destroy union and harmony.

Resolved, That no newspapers other than those which boldly and openly support DOUGLAS, JOHNSON and FOSTER shall be considered as speaking authoratively for the Democratic party.

An address was also read, to be presented to the voters.

Without action on the resolutions, the Convention adjourned till 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FISHER, of York, addressed the Convention at length on the strength of the Douglas Democracy in his county and State. It consists of nearly the whole party as originally constituted.

The Convention considered the resolutions.

An amendment was offered, adding the name of Mr. HALDEMAN, a member of tee National Democratic Committee, to the State Committee.

Mr. HALDEMAN opposed the amendment. He indorsed every word of the resolution, yet believed there was not sufficient action in them. He wanted an Executive body representing this Convention, which he considered fairly represented the Democratic Party.

Mr. CHASE, of Luzerne, replied in a speech which considerably excited the Convention. Though a Douglas man, he was not disposed to be ruled out of the Democratic organization, and concluded that the Electoral ticket formed at Reading should be sustained until it was mutilated. [Cries of "No, no, it has been mutilated."]

Gen. DANIS, of Bucks, suggested that the Chairman of this Convention be empowered to appoint one or two from each Congressional District to act with the majority of the State Executive Committee and form an Electoral ticket in case the Committee refuse to do justice.

Mr. WARD, of Bradford, argued in favor of the resolutions and conciliation as according with the usages of the party. We should not fall into the same trap as our opponents by breaking the rules of the party. He wanted to avoid any interference with legal actions. The State Committee were the regular agents of the party appointed at Reading. We don't know yet who are the true men of the electors, and cannot properly arrange the ticket.

JOHN CESSUNA, of Bedford, said the resolution was not fully understood, and explained it.

Mr. WELCH said every elector held the pledge of the Reading Convention, to support the regular nominee. We have declared that those who refuse to pledge, shall be succeeded by men who will carry it out. We ask the State Committee to reconsider their action. Let us not unfurl the banner of disorganization. Throw that obloquy upon the State Committee if they dare meet it.

Mr. ZIEGLER, of Butler, opposed the resolutions relative to newspapers. Many country newspapers are awaiting the action of the County Conventions.

The amendment of Mr. HALDEMAN, for the appointment of an Executive Committee, was lost, and the original resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Vermont Politics.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT MONTPELIER.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, July 26.

The Democratic State Convention to nominate State officers and electors at Large, was held here to-day. PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Grafenburg, presided, and Messrs E. M. SMALLEY, of Burlington, and WYMAN, of St. Albans, were appointed Secretaries. JOHN G. SAXE, of Burlington, was nominated for Governor, STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Paisley, for Lieutenant-Governor; JAS. S. THURSTON, of Montpelier, for Treasurer; Electors at Large,—ISAAC B. BOWDITCH, of Burlington, and PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.

The Convention was large and enthusiastic, and unanimous for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

Maine Politics.

CAMDEN, Me., Thursday, July 26.

The ratification of Hon. E. K. SMART's nomination for Governor, which came off last night, was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held in Eastern Maine. It was estimated that from six to eight thousand Democrats were present. E. K. SMART, A. G. JEWETT, N. C. FLETCHER and others, addressed the meeting.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 26.

The Democratic State Central Committee at Worcester, yesterday, voted to call the State Convention at Springfield, on the 6th of September. A resolution endorsing BRECKINRIDGE and LANE was defeated by a tie vote.

Virginia Politics.

PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 26.

An immense Douglas meeting was held last night at Phenix Hall, which was crowded to overflowing. CHARLES IRVING spoke two hours, and was followed by others. The enthusiasm was intense, and the applause unbounded.

Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 26.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District, held at Dixon to-day, nominated J. N. ARNOLD for Congress, in place of J. F. FARNSWORTH.

Inauguration of a Republican Wigwam at Troy.

TROY, Thursday, July 26.

The Republican Wigmam in this city was inaugurated this evening. Messrs. H. B. STANTON, C. L. BEALS, N. B. OLIVE, M. T. TOWNSEND, and T. B. CARROLD were the speakers. The Wide-Awakes from Albany were present 1,000 strong, and the ratification meeting was well attended.

Letter from Senator Fitzpatrick.

HE DECLARES HIS PREFERENCE FOR BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

WETUMPKA, July 12, 1860.

HON. J. L. M. CURRY—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 8th inst. has just been received. You say that "there is a good deal of speculation as to my preferences for the candidates now before the country for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency," and that you "would be glad, if not inconsistent with my feelings, that I would indicate them."

The office of Vice-President is a high position, and one a nomination for which, if tendered me by a united Democracy, upon a proper platform, I am frank to say, I would not have declined.

I could not accept the nomination with Mr. DOUGLAS, for the reasons set forth in my letter of declension, and for others, which I said in that letter, I would not then impose. I differ entirely with him on the territorial question, as set forth in my letter to Mr. HUDGINS last fall, and as indicated by my vote on the Senate resolutions, commonly called the "Davis resolutions," which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress.

Differing as widely as we do upon the question of popular or squatter sovereignty, and the protection of slave property in the Territories, I could not have accepted the nomination with Mr. DOUGLAS, on the platform presented, without subjecting myself to the imputation of having abandoned well-matured opinions for the hope of obtaining power and place.

I would have supposed that these opinions publicly expressed, and my declension of the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, would have been a sufficient guarantee that in selecting from the candidates I would at least vote for those whose political sentiments conform most nearly to my own. I have always been a Democrat, and adhered with fidelity to the principles and usages of the party. The divisions and disruptions of the Convention at Baltimore should be, and I feel assured are, deplored and regretted by all Democrats, and by none, I am sure, more than myself.

According in sentiment with the platform upon which BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have been nominated, I shall as a matter of course yield them my support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. FITZPATRICK.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Young Men's National Union Club.

THE ACTION OF THE UTICA CONVENTION RATIFIED.

The Young Men's National Union Club met at their rooms, No. 654 Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Convention which met recently at Utica. The chair was occupied by E. P. NORTON, Esq., and Mr. H. H. ALDEN acted as Secretary. On calling the meeting to order, the President regretted that sickness and other satisfactory causes had prevented the attendance of the speakers who had been selected for the occasion, and that the want of publicity and the weather combined, should have resulted in a meagre assemblage. He said, however, that another time would be named and published on which the speakers selected might be heard. He then reviewed the positions of the other parties in the field, and concluded with the declaration that the main object of the Republican Party, in continuing the agitation of the Slavery question, was to embitter the North against the South; that the National Union Party sought a restoration of peace and harmony; and that with that object in view, the National Union men were willing to coöperate with any set of men who would adopt Union principles. In proof of what he had said in relation to the objects of the Republican Party, he stated that the Republican Executive Committee at Washington was flooding the country with the speeches of Messrs. SUMNER and LOVEJOY.

Mr. CHARLES C. EAGAN was the next speaker. After a brief reference to the action of the Convention at Utica, he said he was one of the Committee appointed to make up an Electoral ticket, which should be for the best interest of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, and at the same time secure a union of Union-loving men, such as would defeat the Lincoln ticket in the State of New-York. So far as he was concerned, he assured them that every effort should be made to secure such a ticket. When the Convention met at Utica, the members reasoned together. They looked at the vote when Mr. FREMONT ran for the Presidency, and they saw that if the national men had united, instead of supporting separate tickets, they might have carried the State by 44,000, instead of loosing it, and they resolved that such a mistake should not be made again. In further allusion to the election of 1856, he stated that even if the election had been left to the Free States alone, the vote of BUCHANAN and FILLMORE united, was 233,000 over that cast for Mr. FREMONT. These figures, he thought, were worthy the attention of thinking men. He did not pretend that they could carry their ticket in this State *alone*, but if the Union-loving men would work with a will, the chances, he believed, were in favor of Mr. BELL, if the House should choose a President; and in favor of Mr. EVERETT if the selection should fall to the Senate, through the election of a Vice-President.

After a motion had been adopted to attend the Bell and Everett meeting, at Newark, on Wednesday next, the meeting adjourned.

Postponement of the Breckinridge Demonstration at East New-York.

That straggling little hamlet out on Long Island, known by the ambitious title of "East New-York," the habitation of some dozens of voters, and the terminus of two horse-railroads, was to have been the theatre of a grand political demonstration yesterday afternoon, if it hadn't rained. A Breckinridge ratification meeting was advertised to come off there at 3 o'clock, when a Breckinridge pole was to have been raised in front of the "Kings County Hotel," which should point a good deal higher than any church-steeple in that neighborhood—so high, indeed, that it should greet the sun in his coming, and the rays of departing day should linger and play not vainly on its vane. But all this fun and patriotism was put a stop to by a most untimely shower, which sprung up about 2½ o'clock, and did not cease its outpourings until it had bathed the entire hamlet and all its inhabitants in a miniature specimen of a deluge. The nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE accordingly remains unratified by the East New-Yorkers, and the "pole," that was to have reared its head against the sky, lies supine upon the ground, waiting for a more auspicious day.

The only demonstration of consequence in the hamlet was that made by a thunderbolt, during the storm, which struck JACOB W. VAN SICKLEN's barn, at the end of Wycoff-avenue, and in a moment that bovine retreat, with all its stock of Winter fodder, was in a blaze. The politicians at once deserted the Breckinridge ranks, and ran off to join the barnburners in Wycoff-avenue. Having ascertained that JACOB VAN SICKLEN was a benighted Republican, and hadn't subscribed anything for the "pole," they returned to their toddy in the bar-room.

After waiting an hour and a half for it to stop raining, at the end of which time it rained harder than ever, the head men of the BRECKINRIDGE Ratification Meeting put their heads and their toddies together, and resolved to postpone the demonstration to a more propitious season. Maj. CASPER, a Custom-House officer, was deputed to announce this resolution to the outsiders; and, mounting a chair in the bar-room, he availed himself of the occasion to deliver a portion of the speech which he intended to have delivered, provided the meeting had taken place as laid down in the programme.

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Commencement at Yale College.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI—INTERESTING ADDRESS BY DR. SPRAGUE—THE NEW SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 26, 1860.

Dr. SPRAGUE's Address, before the Alumni of Yale, was the marked feature of the Alumni meeting held yesterday. His topic was a discussion of the origin, progress, and influence of the College, as shown by analysis of the last Triennial Catalogue. No subject could have been better adapted to the peculiar talents and habits of the distinguished author of the *Memoirs of the American Pulpit*. Occupied these many years past with the study of the lives and labors of the American clergy of all denominations, it was a task equally easy and agreeable for him to pass in review the lives of the founders, Presidents, and leading Alumni of Yale, so large a portion of whom have been called to the sacred office. His grasp of a subject at once so vast and so circumstantial, showed peculiarly the hand of a master. Detailed without wearisomeness, comprehensive without vagueness, didactic and still dramatic, he held his large and varied audience for nearly two hours, at high noon, without weariness, and so beguiled them with the ever-varying panorama of life, as he unrolled the scroll of College annals, that all saw the last page of his discourse with evident regret. It is quite in vain to attempt an abstract of a discourse which was itself the most condensed of abstracts. A few facts, however, we may recall. Of the ten clergymen, who, in A. D., 1700, each laid his armful of books upon the table in the study of Rev. J. NOYES, with the simple form of words, "I give these books for the founding of a College in this Colony," *nine* were graduates of the Elder Sister at Cambridge. New-Haven had, from the date of the founding of Harvard College, held her own design of establishing a College in the Colony in abeyance, and up to the opening of the 18th century, had liberally contributed, both in money and in kind, to the support of the Massachusetts Institution. The lives of the ten founders were briefly reviewed, and then, by a few spirited and discriminating touches, the lives of the seven first Presidents, from ABRAHAM PIERSON (1701) to TIMOTHY DWIGHT, 1817, were brought before the audience with pictorial fidelity. Yale has had but nine Presidents in one hundred and sixty years of her existence, of whom Dr. CLAP held the office for twenty-seven years, and Dr. DAY—who still lives in the serene twilight of almost four score and ten years—held it for twenty-nine years. May his illustrious successor, Dr. WOOLSEY, hold it as long!

Of nearly seven thousand Alumni whose names are found on the Triennial Catalogue of Yale, over seventeen hundred have been clergymen. While the preponderating number of these have belonged to the Congregational order, a very large and most influential portion have also belonged to the Episcopal and other denominations. Of seven or more Episcopal Bishops who are Alumni of Yale, it suffices to name the illustrious SAMUEL SEABURY, of the class of 1748; the class also of President DAGGETT and Chief-Justice WILLIAM JOHNSON.

But it was not alone in the holy office that the power of Yale College was felt from an early day in molding the destinies of the nation. In the councils of Colonies and States, in the Continental Congress, on the Declaration of Independence, in the Convention of 1787, in the ancient councils of the nation, the Gubernatorial chair of many States, in the Supreme Judiciary, in both branches of the National Government, and in foreign Courts, her Alumni have ever borne a prominent and often a controlling power. Probably no College in the land has been ever so entirely national. No State is unrepresented in her annals. It would be long to sustain all these facts by lists of names—of the illustrious statesmen, Judges and professional men, living and dead, whom Dr. SPRAGUE summoned to the proof of his position. Nor is this needed, seeing that the address is to be printed and widely circulated. No son of Yale heard it without a feeling of just satisfaction that his *Alma Mater* had been the mother of such a throng of noble men.

Nor were the living entirely passed over in silence. Prof. MORSE (whose class held its fiftieth anniversary from graduation this year) was nobly commemorated as he deserves to be. Prof. SILLIMAN and the *American Journal of Science* were crowned with a graceful wreath of honor. American Lexicography, in the persons of the deceased WEBSTER and GOODRICH, and of the living WORCESTER, looks to Yale with special fondness as her peculiar Alma Mater. It is curious that, in the public mind generally, WEBSTER should be esteemed *the* Yale Lexicographer, and WORCESTER set apart for Harvard, while, in fact, they are both Yaleusians, and we simply granted to our elder sister the option of which one of our two great systems of Lexicography she would make choice! This is the remark of your correspondent, and not of Dr. SPRAGUE, whose discourse was wholly catholic and national, and quite devoid of boastfulness, scholastic pride and invidious distinction. It is rare that an Alumni address covers ground of such high and general interest, and we congratulate Yale on the happy choice she made in the selection of Dr. SPRAGUE.

We understand that the Alumni orator for 1861 is President J. M. STURTEVANT, of Missouri University; and that WM. MAXWELL EVARTS, Esq., of your City, is already chosen as the orator for 1862.

In connection with Dr. SPRAGUE's review of the past, a glance at the future of Yale College, especially with reference to its development in a scientific direction, will not be inappropriate.

It is well known to the public that a new and distinct department was added to the College a few years since, designed to meet the growing demand in the community for instruction in the sciences and their application to the useful arts. The names of Profs. DANA, SILLIMAN, and the lamented NORTON, are associated with the early history of this department. Profs. DANA and SILLIMAN continue to take part in its course of instruction. Its Faculty has also received large accessions and new members, a corps of seven professors, whose various departments cover a large portion of the field of science. The Department has at last found a munificent patron in the person of JOSEPH E. SHEFFIELD, Esq., of this City, and with the increased facilities which it now possesses, will be able to do a most important work in scientific education. Through the liberality of the gentleman above named, the Faculty of the Scientific Department were enabled on Tuesday to invite the Corporation to inspect with them a new building, which, at a cost of not less than $50,000 has been provided for their accommodation. The building, with its handsome porticos, presents a fine external appearance, but is within that a large part of the expense has been incurred in adapting it completely to the wants of the institution.

It contains complete chemical and metallurgical laboratories, ample lecture halls, recitation and drawing rooms, and a large space to be devoted to the Museums of Agriculture, Metallurgy and Civil Engineering.

The Metallurgical collection already numbers seven or eight thousand specimens of minerals, ores, furnace products, models of furnaces, &c., especially adapted to instruction in the production of metals from their ores.

From this time forth, Yale will furnish a more extended scientific course, including also the Mathematics and Modern Languages, which have become essential to the advantageous pursuit of almost any branch of science.

These additions will also give it completeness as a distinct course of education, and furnish that same mental discipline and elegant culture which would be lacking in a course consisting exclusively of Natural Science. A good mathematical preparation is required for admission to the regular course, which will extend through three years, and be rewarded with the degree of Ph. D., (Doctor of Philadelphia,) or C. E., (Civil Engineer.)

This arrangement will supply the want of a liberal course of education which does not include classical studies.

The shorter two years' course and degree of Ph. B. will be given as before, as also special instruction in particular branches of science.

The Faculty of the scientific department consists of seven professors, besides assistants. The professorships are of the following branches: Geology and natural history, civil engineering, general and applied chemistry, mineralogy and metallurgy, industrial mechanics and physics, organic chemistry, agricultural chemistry.

Opportunity is also furnished for the study of practical astronomy, including the use of instruments.

We learn that Prof. LOOMIS, of the New-York University, has been appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the Academical Department.

CLOSE OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 26.

Yale College Commencement exercises closed at 6½ o'clock this evening.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 108 members of the Graduating Class, the degree of Master of Arts upon 46, that of Civil Engineer upon 1, and that of Bachelor of Laws upon 8.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Doctor of Laws upon President FELTON, of Harvard University.

Bachelor of Arts upon HENRY POWERS, of the class of 1857.

Master of Arts upon Judge PARK, of the Superior Court of this State, STEPHEN G. HUBBARD, M. D., of this city, and upon the following Alumni of the College: H. M. LULEY, now Professor in the Medical School at Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MCALLISTER, of California; JOSIAH CURTISS, M. D., of Boston; FREDERICK C. PERKINS, and JOHN C. MITCHELL.

The day has been pleasant, except a light thunder shower in the afternoon.

The Church was crowded as usual. The speaking is regarded as fair, but not equal to some other occasions.

The number of deaths among the Alumni is given at 43, at the average age of 54. This number is less than the former average by about ten.

Award of the Amherst College Prizes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

Though the system of prizes is not as complete in Amherst College as it is in some of the older institutions—certainly not so overgrown and excessive as it is in some of them—it is at least well established, and is exerting no inconsiderable influence, especially in the departments of Greek, and of Rhetoric and Oratory. The readers of the TIMES who have read the admirable reports which "Glaucus" has given of commencement exercises, scientific conventions, and the like doings at Amherst in former years, may be interested in the following sketch of these prizes, as they have been recently awarded, together with the programme of the exercises of the approaching Commencement:

The prizes for excellence in writing—established some years since by J. A. SWEETSON, Esq., of New-York City—have been awarded as follows in the senior class: The first prize of $25 to FRANCIS AMASA WALKER, son of Hon. AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, and late Secretary of State in Massachusetts; the second of $15 to NATHANIEL MIGHILL, of Rowley, who was also the class orator. In the junior class the prizes, one of $20 and the other of $10, were equally divided between WM. A. LAWRENCE, of Pepperell, and AARON WARNER, Jr., son of Prof. WARNER, of Amherst.

The Hardy prizes—established by ALPHEUS HARDY, Esq., of Boston,—are peculiar to Amherst, being for *improvement* in *extemporaneous debate*, and have had a fine effect in stimulating the students to cultivate what they are so apt fatally to neglect, readiness and power in speaking extempore. The first prize of $50 was awarded to FRANCIS AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield; the second of $30 to FRANCIS E. TOWER, of Petersham, the valedictorian of the class, and the third to JOHN J. COPP, of Groton, Conn.

The Mather prizes (founded by Hon. HENRY MATHER, of Binghamton, N. Y.,) are in the Greek Department,—one of $40, for the best examination, both oral and written, in the Greek of Sophomore and Junior years, awarded to ALFRED MADDOCK, of Boston; and a second of $20, for the second-best examination in the same, awarded JOHN C. BOWERS, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; one of $10 for that member of each division of the Freshman Class who has made the most improvement in Greek during the year, awarded to EDGAR L. DRAPER, of Ware, and JAMES A. RHEA, of Blountville, Tenn.; also one of $5, for the best written translation of a passage in the *Prometheus Bound* of ÆSCHYLUS, awarded to JAMES A. RHEA. This last named member of the Freshman Class, who, besides the two prizes above mentioned, has lately won a prize offered by the Alexandrian Society, for the second-best oration at their annual exhibition, is a brother of the well-known Missionary RHEA, of Oroiomiah, in Persia.

The exercises of Commencement week begin on Sunday, Aug. 5, with the Baccalaureate Sermon by President STEARNS. Monday evening, Aug. 6, is the Prize Declamation; Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, the Oration before the Alpha Delta Phi Convention, by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York City; Tuesday evening, the Address before the Society of Inquiry, by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, late Plummer Professor in the University at Cambridge; Wednesday morning, the Oration before the Alumni, by Prof. F. A. MARCH, of Lafayette College; Wednesday afternoon, the Oration before the Social Union, by Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, member of Congress from Tennessee; and on Thursday, Aug. 9, the exercises of Commencement proper, consisting of orations by the graduating class. With the exception of Dr. THOMPSON, the orators who speak before the several Societies are all Alumni of the College, and their names are a sufficient guarantee of the intellectual feast which they will furnish to those who shall be present at this literary festival.

Special meetings are called of the class of 1825, Hon. LINCOLN CLARK's; 1830, Prof. MACKETT's; 1835, Prof. HAVEN's; 1840, Hon. CHARLES DELANO's; 1845, Prof. MARCH's; 1850, Rev. J. M. MANNING's; and several others. These *reunions* of classes are among the most attractive features of College Commencements.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—FREEMAN, the Poughkeepsie wife-poisoner attempted to escape from the jail at Poughkeepsie a night or two since. He crawled through the gruf hole of his door. The hole was small, but, by stripping himself naked, he managed to get through. He had placed his clothes within reach from the outside, and had broken a heavy chair and armed himself with one of the legs, determined to resist all who might attempt to stop him. The other prisoners heard him and gave the alarm, when Mr. PALMER, the jailor, and Officer SPARKS, went up stairs and seized him. He was taken back to his cell and chained to the floor.

POLITICAL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

Speech of Hon. F. P. Stanton at St. Louis.

At a Republican meeting held at St. Louis, on the 23d, Hon. F. P. STANTON, of Kansas, made a speech. He said he was present, at the request of Mr. BLAIR, to assist in some measure to return him to the seat in Congress which he had vacated. Mr. BLAIR needs no vindication from me. He has a reputation all over this country; he has a national reputation, and can better serve your local interests by reason of that national reputation, than almost any man you could send to Congress; and not only to serve your local interests, but also to serve this nation. He can assist to elevate St. Louis to that high position which she is destined to hold in this Confederacy, and make her honored everywhere. There is, gentlemen, in my bosom a fellow feeling that binds me to your gallant representative, and that is a concurrence in the policy of sending the free blacks to some part of Central or South America, where they can be separated and left to elevate themselves, and to relieve this country of their presence. Some years ago I had the honor of representing in Congress, a neighboring city, which although not quite so large as St. Louis, is fast assuming a great importance in the history of the Mississippi Valley. I mean the City of Memphis, Tennessee. When I held the post of Chairman of the Naval Committee, I reported a bill to the House that was afterwards nicknamed "The Ebony Line of Steamers." It proposed to establish a line of steamers to the coast of Africa to assist the Colonization Society to transport free blacks desirous of emigrating to that country to reach it. It would have relieved us of a burden that is now seriously felt. But it failed to pass, and that was the last of it. Neither Mr. BLAIR's proposition nor mine proposed in the least to interfere with the rights of slaveholders, or with slave property. It was only to enable free blacks emancipated by their masters, or born free, to escape from a community not congenial to them, and go to a country where the race could be regenerated. This circumstance tends to form a bond of connection and sympathy between Mr. BLAIR and myself. But his reputation, his talents, his bravery and ability ought to be better known to you, among whom he has labored, than to me, and that is the stronger reason to induce you and me, and all men to labor to return him to the position he so nobly abandoned. [Applause, during which a small boy attempted to raise a feeble cheer for DICK BARRET.] He is not the man I know to dodge a vote or say he can't vote because he don't understand the question. I vouch for the fact that he will make himself familiar with everything upon which he may be called to vote. He never has been and never will be caught in such a condition as to be obliged to confess that he doesn't understand a question, and therefore bolt it.

Gentlemen, I have never myself been an advocate of protection for the sake of protection, but I have been an advocate for a tariff for revenue. I have been in favor of that sort of protection which will do justice to our mechanical and commercial interests alike. I never will hesitate to declare that it is the duty of the Government to raise revenue by means of a judicious tariff. The worst and most unpatriotic policy is that which refuses to do this, and entails its debts upon posterity—making the future generation pay for the follies of to-day. This is the policy of the present Administration—spending money like water, heaping extravagance upon extravagance, and with an empty treasury forcing its debts upon the people. It is for the interests of the people of the whole country, and it would follow as the inevitable consequence of the adoption of a tariff, that all our mechanical interests would feel an increased prosperity. Energy and activity would be infused into all branches of business in your own city, and it would be no misfortune to us if the indirect taxes incurred were followed by such results as these. But, fellow-citizens, it is not necessary for me to dwell longer upon this subject. Mr. BLAIR is fixed and settled in his own mind on these subjects. You have confidence in him. You know his past services, and his high character deservedly won among you, and it is not disparagement to anybody to say there is not, in the whole city, another who could better carry the trust of the people's confidence. [Three cheers were given for BLAIR.] It is always wise, on the part of the people, to hold on to a well tried servant, and your honest and high-minded representative has given too many instances of his influence and services in Washington to permit his withdrawal from public life now.

Gentlemen, I have another bond of sympathy with Mr. BLAIR, and hopes for his success. In the last canvass he was defrauded of his seat as a Representative. It had been my fortune, a few months before, to hold a position in which I had to conduct the affairs of the neighboring Territory of Kansas. It was my duty, in that position, to deal with monstrous frauds, perpetrated, I am sorry to say, in the name of the South, under the patronage of the Administration, and extending its then baleful influence over the whole country. It is not wondered that even the stern virtues of St. Louis were corrupted by these frauds, and that Mr. BLAIR was defrauded.

It is known to most of you that for ten years I was a Member of Congress from the State of Tennessee. During that time, and as before, I had been a Democrat. From the first moment when I could begin to distinguish between Whiggery and Democracy, I was a Democrat. I had retired from public life, and was quietly pursuing the affairs of private life, having no disposition to seek or accept office, when I was asked to go to Kansas as Secretary to Gov. WALKER. The President and the Cabinet insisted on my going. It was true that I had assisted to elevate Mr. BUCHANAN to the place he now holds, and which he disgraces. I am almost ashamed to acknowledge it, yet I ought not to be, for I supported him as an honest and sincere upholder of the rights or the people of every section.

When Gov. WALKER was called upon to go to Kansas, he insisted that I should go with him. I was unwilling to go. I declined; but the President and his Cabinet urged it, and I consented. They told me that the Kansas affairs were of the highest importance, and induced me to sacrifice my personal interests to go. We went. Gov. WALKER and myself resolved to stand by the rights of the people. Before I went there I knew, and all knew, that the Free-State men were largely in the majority. There were in Washington, constantly, leaders of the Pro-Slavery people, who universally admitted that the Free-State men were in a majority in Kansas. But the singular fact was revealed when we arrived there that the minority was ruling the majority, and imposing on them measures that were hateful and obnoxious to all their sentiments. The great mass of the people derided the Territorial Government, laughed at it, and would not have anything to do with it. Gov. WALKER and myself resolved to try to persuade the majority to get things in their own hands by voting. Gov. WALKER pledged his honor that they should be treated fairly, and have a full opportunity to exhibit their strength, if in a majority; and we endeavored by speeches, and all means in our power to get them to take the position of the Governor. They said it was idle; that border ruffians had control of everything. Every magistrate, every constable, and every sheriff was appointed simply to defraud Free State men. It didn't seem possible. I could not believe that Americans, and especially those hailing from the land of chivalry, could be a party to such outrages as these. Renewed pledges were given, and honor was staken that fair play should be shown.

Unfortunately, as I think, many of the Free-State men refused to vote at the election for delegates to the Lecompton Convention. They knew better than I did that it was a cut and dried affair; that it was packed from the beginning; a preordained affair in everything. The Lecompton Convention was elected by the Pro-Slavery Party or a miserable faction of it. At a subsequent election we induced the people to vote for the Legislature which met in January, 1857, and then were the monster frauds perpetrated. Prior to our going into the Territory, elections had been carried by men living on the border of Missouri—men representing the slaveholding class, but not the honorable class of slaveholders, and not, by their example, infecting the slaveholding Democracy of Missouri, but reckless, lawless desperadoes went with arms in their hands, and drove Free-State men from the polls; took the ballot-boxes and stuffed them as they wished, and conducted things with a high hand. We thought to manage differently, and promised protection. Here let me refer to a speech of a South Carolina Disunionist, R. [illegible], lately published in the St. [illegible], which, with strange perversion of [illegible] and STANTON, at the head of the army, went to Kansas to drive out the Pro-Slavery men, and excepting for us, Kansas would now be a Slave State. Nothing is more false—nothing could be more in conflict with the facts. Gov. WALKER only used the army twice while he was in Kansas—the first time was to protect the members of that Lecompton Convention from the just indignation of the people of that Territory, excepting for SHERMAN's bolting, who went for their protection. Every [illegible] Trilling, [illegible]

to suppress a city government about to be set up in Lawrence, which Gov. WALKER thought was rebellious. Neither of us ever used the army excepting to protect Pro-Slavery men. The Free State men always had to fight the Administration officials—that being backed by an army. They never had any assistance excepting from their own true hearts, and those who like them, in the States, were determined to see right sustained. When the returns of the election of 1857 came in, or rather before, the Border Ruffians saw that their power was passing from them. Gov. WALKER and myself had pledged our honor that no violence should be used to prevent a free expression on the part of the Free State men. We resolved to redeem our pledges at all hazards. One day I was in my office alone, after it was well understood that the Free State men had carried the election by a large majority. A messenger came in with a big roll of paper, which he gave to me as the returns from Oxford. I asked him, "Are you sure these are the returns from Oxford?" He said yes, and grew serious about it. I broke the seal and unrolled the package, the same as a shopkeeper would a roll of silk, and threw it from me on the floor about fifty feet. It was a list of 1,600 or 1,700 names, purporting to be a list of voters at a small village on the border, not containing probably twenty voters. I expressed surprise, and looked at the man again. This time there was a twinkle in his eye, but he insisted that these were the returns. I bowed him out of the office, and locked up the papers. A few days after, Gov. WALKER and myself examined these papers, and decided that they bore on their face the most incontestable evidences of fraud, and that we would reject them. This, however, was not all. Hitching up a vehicle, we went a journey of one hundred miles to Oxford, and found it a small place of about sixty houses, two-thirds of them on the Missouri side, and the rest in Kansas. We went there *incog.*, and before they found out whom we were, we inquired about the election. Well, they said men came here and voted from all directions, but principally from Missouri. Even at that, they said that there were not over 200 or 300 voted, at the outside. It leaked out, however, whom we were, and then they shut down, and didn't tell a thing. We found out, however, that two clerks had hired a house about one mile from town, and had been busy for two days fitting up this list of voters. We rejected the returns. As soon as it was known in Washington, the tone and policy of the Administration became changed. Gov. WALKER was forced to resign; and as for myself, I was unceremoniously kicked out of my office. The frauds committed here in St. Louis were righted by the House of Representatives. Not so with the Kansas frauds; they were countenanced by the President, and the men who assisted to expose them disgraced. No, I will not say *disgraced*, for the present Administration cannot disgrace anybody.

I would have felt myself dishonored and disgraced if I had held office after these acts. I had it in my power to do something to restore to the people of Kansas their rights. After the election and after the celebrated Lecompton Convention, it was resolved by the President to exert all its power, whether right or wrong, to force the Constitution framed at that Convention upon the people. This was known in the Territory. Gov. WALKER was absent, and the duty devolved upon me to call the Legislature together. I recommended them to pass a law to submit the Constitution to the people. They did so, and in January, 1858, the people of Kansas, by a vote of ten to one, resolved not to have the Constitution. This was the turning point of the whole business. The people of that Territory, by a solemn vote, told the Congress of the United States that they were opposed to that Constitution. Yet, fellow-citizens, in spite of the fact that it was odious to that people, the President and Cabinet, and the whole Democratic Party, tried to drag Kansas into the Union against her will, and thus force her to Slavery.

Before this I had been a Democrat all my life, and I haven't materially changed my position. I think the President and party in Congress have changed, but not myself. When I found myself abandoned by everybody in my own party I returned to Kansas and still urged the policy of allowing the people to manage their own affairs. Then I found everybody there—the Republicans of Kansas working with me, and for the first time found myself working in concert with the Republican party, for the preservation of the liberties of the people. I was in Congress in 1854, and voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I made a speech, however, on that bill, stating my belief that Slavery never would go to Kansas, as, indeed, it never has attempted to be carried there, excepting by a few men on your borders, and other mischievous men in the South. It has been gotten up for political benefits.

Now, gentlemen, this is a fundamental principle of our Government, that the people of a State have a right to form their own Constitution. Yet here was a Constitution, and contested by the entire people of Kansas, that was **sought to be forced** on Kansas by the Democratic **Party. In so doing** the Democratic Party surrendered **its own principles.** These are some of the **reasons why I left** the Democratic Party, and **why I would now, if I** had not been disfranchised by **removal into Kansas,** cast my vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. [Applause.] I found myself in Kansas a Republican, and worked with them. The effort was then to secure the just and honest administration of the law in Kansas. The fault was not with the law. It was with Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party in Congress, who desired to force Lecomptonism on the people. That was fortunately defeated, and the English "puzzle" was passed. It forms an extraordinary chapter in our politics. It shows that the Administration was engaged in trying to purchase votes to make a Slave State. Yes, $30,000 spent in the Department of Public Printing to corrupt Congress. Is it strange that fraud should be committed here after the spectacle presented at Washington? When these examples are held up it benumbs and thrills the whole country, and whenever fraud is practiced it may be charged upon the Administration. This is another reason why I shall vote against the present Administration and those who affiliate with it. Knowing what I do of its corruptions, I could not suppress my voice against them or repress my indignation against the dignitaries of this Republic. Leaving out all other questions, when I see my country's escutcheon stained, it becomes the duty of every man to cast his vote against them, and do it in the most effectual manner. This is a passage in our history never to be forgotten. In all the pages of history from 1776 to 1860 nothing like it has ever been seen in our country. Think of that hypocrite saying to the people of Pittsburgh that money was used to carry elections, when he was using public money to force a Constitution on Kansas obnoxious to her people.

You are all aware that in company with Gov. WALKER and myself there were others who sustained us throughout, and known generally as anti-Lecompton Democrats led on by DOUGLAS. I haven't an unkind word against him, but shall not vote for him. I admire him to some extent for the position he occupies. I believe Popular Sovereignty to be correct, but not as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because the people of Kansas had no chance to assert their majority. DOUGLAS sustained them for a while, but he has fallen from it. Had he sustained that position I would not now be advocating LINCOLN and HAMLIN for the Presidency. DOUGLAS has not maintained his position to the end. After the Democratic Party had abandoned its principles, he ought not to have gone to Charleston at all. He should have hoisted the standard of true Democracy, and defied the Charleston Democracy; and this, gentlemen, is what I, in my humble way, advised him to do. He thought different and wished to purify the party. I told him that they would crush him, and they have done it. They decapitated him for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, and Senator GREEN substituted in his place. I thought then he would take my advice, but I was chagrined to find that he didn't meet this outrage as I would have done. You saw just after that act that DOUGLAS went crawling back into a Senatorial caucus as a Democrat—whereas he had only a little while before been kicked out for not being a Democrat. The next we saw was that he was willing to take the Charleston nomination if he could get it harmoniously, upon almost any terms; and at Baltimore you saw that he took a nomination on a ticket with Senator FITZPATRICK—a Lecomptonite, who had voted in the teeth of DOUGLAS on every question affecting the Lecompton Constitution. Again, in DOUGLAS' letter accepting the nomination, there was not a word about Kansas or her wrongs, about which DOUGLAS has himself repeatedly denounced. There never was an act that called for denuncintion louder by political conventions. The Douglas party, the Breckinridge, the Bell and Everett party, and the Sam Houston party, all omitted to say anything of these frauds—the Republican Convention was the only Convention to say anything on that point.

Gentlemen, I ask your attention to this point particularly, as I feel that, having always lived in a Southern State, it is necessary for me to explain why I am advocating LINCOLN and HAMLIN. It is because no other party has dared to say anything against the outrages which were inflicted on the people of Kansas by the Administration, and doing justice to the part I was called on to act in that contest. It may be a personal consideration, but I feel that the honor of the whole country is involved in this matter. But these Conventions, omitting this subject from their platforms, have shown a want of interest in the rights of a sovereign people and have given no cause for political action. Every man who has had an interest in the doings on the plains of Kansas, ought to feel an interest in this thing. Because the Republican Party has denounced this thing, I feel in honor bound, and in justice to myself, to give them a support. Gentlemen, think of this thing. In 1857, when the Lecompton Constitution was sent to Congress, it was attempted to bring Kansas into the Union against her will, and the only reason for it was that because she would have been a slave State. Well, in 1859, when she presented a fair Constitution, created without fraud, and when her population had largely increased, and yet while the whole Democratic Party sought to bring her in under the Lecompton Constitution, almost the whole party voted against her admission under the Wyandotte Constitution. It is true that the Republican House of Representatives, by a majority of 60, voted to admit her; but the Senate, controlled by the Davises, and Fitches and Gwins, postponed it. Do you think, gentlemen, that I, a citizen of Kansas, am to stand by and see these outrages committed without raising a vote against them. Why, twelve weeks ago the Douglas Democracy called on me to attend their Convention and to assist them to organize their party. I said that if they would cut loose from the Administration and stand forth in your principles. They said "No," they would be silent on that point; they would say nothing about Lecompton, but would talk altogether about Democracy. I told them that this was not the Democracy of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. That they never kept their mouths closed, and how could I, who had seen these monstrous wrongs in Kansas. [Applause.] As a stranger in this city, I have no right to interfere with your local institutions. I cannot speak on Slavery in this city, but in Kansas I can speak of it. I have said that I went to Kansas with all my early prejudices on the subject of Slavery; but before I had been there long I discovered that it would be best for Kansas to exclude it. It is common in the South to think that Slavery is the best form of institution for a State—I don't believe it. I believe Freedom is better than Slavery, and that if the 100,000 negroes were exchanged for 100,000 freemen, that it would be better for this State.

[A disturbance was created at this part by some expression of opinion in the crowd, which aroused the indignation of a Wide-Awake.]

The speaker proceeded: I believe it would be better for a community to be all white, yet if a part of it happens to be black, it is an inevitable result that they must occupy a subordinate position. While they do live in that condition, however, they are entitled to all the protection afforded by the Constitution of the United States. I do believe that the people of all sections are entitled to protection, and if I thought that the Republican Party proposed to interfere with Slavery in the States, I would not now be supporting it.

Mr. STANTON closed by exhorting the voters present to exert themselves at the coming election. This election excites more attention to-day than any in the land. The triumph of FRANK BLAIR will vindicate the purity of the ballot box, and do much to contribute to what we all so earnestly desire—the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. [Great applause.]

Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., was then called for, and was greeted with nine cheers. Mr. BLAIR addressed the meeting briefly.

The crowd did not disperse until nearly midnight, and adjourned with cheers for the nominees.

Douglas Sentiment in Louisiana.

SOULE AND FORSYTH IN THE FIELD—THE MASS MEETING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

We mentioned briefly a day or two since that an imposing demonstration in favor of DOUGLAS had been made in New-Orleans. For some unexplained reason the full report of that meeting did not appear in the local Press until three days afterwards. The *True Delta* finally gave the particulars, with reports of the speeches made on the occasion by Hon. PIERRE SOULE and Mr. JOHN FORSYTH. Mr. SOULE defined the causes of the Democratic disruption as follows:

"And now, fellow-citizens, let us inquire into the apparent causes and the real merits of the feud which has so suddenly broken out between Judge DOUGLAS and those who persecute him with such malice and bitterness. What is it that savors so much of discrepancy between the opinions which are attributed to him and those entertained by his opponents?

Has he attempted to introduce a new doctrine, an additional article of faith, in the political creed of his party? or, revered Luther-like, does he seek to pull down the pillars of the Democratic Church, to erect upon their ruins a new temple—a new Church? It is for you to judge.

When, after the protracted, but poorly sustained struggle, which ended in the compromise of 1850, the Southern people rising from the slumbers in to which they had been thrown by the lulling eloquence of the great statesman, whose image so ominously overshadows the very hustings from which I address you, asked themselves in amazement and wonder what there was in that compromise to compensate the sacrifice of power, of dignity, shall I say of honor, which the admission of California had imposed upon them, the only thing they could discover to obliterate the wrong they had suffered was that they had forever excluded from the Halls of Congress the question of Slavery. Such was the exultation of the South at this result that, they not only hailed the measures from which it emanated with frantic applause, but imposed them upon the rebelling conscience of their public men as a settlement and a covenant which none could disown without committing treason against their most sacred interests.

Then came the Convention of 1852, in which I had the honor to occupy a prominent position as one of the Committee on Resolutions, selected by universal consent, to watch over and guard the rights and the susceptibilities of the South against the introduction in the platform of any doctrine that might be deemed either injurious to the first, or in the least degree offensive to the latter. In the performance of my duty I was aided not only by the wisdom, the experience, of the distinguished colleagues who acted in concert with me, but also by the advice and encouragement of the great leaders of that opposition in which I had joined myself when a member of the American Senate in 1849."

Mr. FORSYTH seems to have delivered himself of a tremendous diatribe against the Yancey school of disunionists. After indulging himself in a fit of laughter at the idea of founding "a Cotton Confederacy," he proceeded as follows:

"In '58 YANCEY wrote a letter about Vigilance Committees and precipitated the Cotton States into a revolution. It was called the scarlet letter. It was an unfortunate letter, and has been a thorn in his side ever since. He wanted a Cotton Confederacy. He was death on cotton. I think cotton could be better used than making it an argument for disunion. Better pile it up as JACKSON did upon the plains of Chalmette. Can you spare these Kentucky bullets, that sent the invaders into bloody graves, as red as the uniform they wore? What are you going to do with the Mississippi? Where will you cut this river in two? That binds us to our natural ally, the North.

You talk of disunion. Where will you draw the line. You must draw it across and around hearts' dearest affections. This talk of dividing the Union is nothing more than mere humbug.

I promised to say something of the chances of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE—BRECKINRIDGE, sired by YANCEY and got by d——spavined Disunion. The worst quality on the turf, kicker and bolter; but they will have no time to kick and bolt when they are running against DOUGLAS. The friends of BRECKINRIDGE ought to bring him out to pasturage. He is smitten by ambition and throws away the rich pearl of future pomise to grasp at a present impossibility. He ought to be sent to RAREY, who will cure him of his kicking and bolting. The soldier who deserts is bad enough, but when the general-in-chief, who has not laid down his commission, is found deserting in open day, it is a sorry sight. BUCHANAN has done this, and BRECKINRIDGE has followed his example. BUCHANAN could afford to do it, but BRECKINRIDGE has thrown away a pearl of the richest price.

LANE, I understand, has gunpowder qualities. He is a good old man, but death on Squatter Sovereignty, though, no doubt, exceedingly doubtful whether to spell it with two tt's or not. [Laughter.]

Oregon has repudiated him. They expect to carry California. Why, California is bound to vote for the Little Giant of the West. [Cheers, and a voice, "That's so."]

But I am exhausting your patience. [A voice, "No, speak on for a week."] This danger of a revolution is a mere humbug and abstraction. But it does not take many people to make a revolution. A few designing men could do much towards what YANCEY said he would do—precipitating the cotton States into a revolution. So the people should keep their eyes upon them."

Political Miscellany.

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES IN VIRGINIA.—The Virginians of the Kanawha District have had dissension sown in their ranks by one BROWN. At a general gathering in the Court-house of the County, July 16, a series of resolutions was introduced which praised BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in extravagant terms, but before the question could be taken, Mr. JAMES H. BROWN, representing neither BRECKINRIDGE nor DOUGLAS, but the "Union" Party of the County, offered a new set of resolutions as a substitute, declaring it to be the duty of "every true Democrat" to harmonize the dissensions in the party, "rather than *by family bickering*, to widen and deepen them." The introduction of these conflicting sets distracted the Democracy, but after much heated discussion, Mr. BROWN'S substitute was knocked overboard, and the action of the Baltimore Seceders endorsed by a majority of the meeting.

MR. DILLARD WILL FIGHT IF HE MUST, BUT WOULD RATHER NOT.—Mr. WM. DILLARD was a delegate from Virginia at Baltimore, who did not join the seceders. The perturbed condition of his party impels him to address a communication of a column to the Democracy of the First District, wherein he counsels union and harmony, but adds that if these are impossible he is ready to accept the alternative foreshadowed in the following paragraph:

"In conclusion, I will add but one word more, and that is, if a dissolution of our glorious Union should take place in my day, which God forbid should ever happen, I will not stop to reproach any portion of the South for having aided in bringing it on, but will be ready at once to unite, heart and hand, with the whole South, in defence of our homes and section; but until that dread event occur, I shall oppose any action on the part of either the North or South, or any other section, having, in my opinion, even the most remote tendency towards the accomplishment of that end."

EDITORIAL WARFARE IN MOBILE.—When Mr. FORSYTH left Mobile for his stumping-tour for DOUGLAS, he confided the charge of the *Register* to Mr. HENRY HOTZE. The latter gentleman is at loggerheads with the Mobile *Tribune*, in consequence of an assertion made by that sheet, to the effect that Mr. DOUGLAS not only owns the *Register* but its editor, too. This imputation of interested motives fires the soul of Mr. HOTZE. He says he cannot stand it to hear such "insults" heaped upon a man to whom he is "bound in ties of the warmest friendship." A postscript to Mr. H.'s emphatic denial of the Douglas ownership puts the case very squarely!

"Since the above was written, a letter from the interior informs me that the lie has traveled with the proverbial swiftness if a lie, and has already gone beyond the limits of the city. It is needless to reiterate that the rumor is an unqualified and unmitigated falsehood, and that its circulation is traced to a person connected with the Mobile *Tribune*, and who, until he shall name his informant, must stand charged with the odium of the fabrication as well as malicious circulation. Mr. DOUGLAS has not, never had, directly or indirectly, by purchase or by loan, or by indorsement, or by promises, or in any other conceivable manner, the slightest connection with the Mobile *Register*, and the editor of the *Tribune* needed not step out of his own office, and has but to ask the gentleman writing the political articles which he publishes on contract, to ascertain this fact as fully as I state it here."

THE BARRETT AND BLAIR CONTEST IN MISSOURI.—The Administration wing of the St. Louis Democracy had a stormy meeting on the evening of the 23d inst. One Col. KRIBBEN was the first speaker, but was peremptorily desired by some turbulent spirits to "stop," and stop he did, making way for Ex-Hon. Mr. BARRETT, whom Mr. BLAIR unseated in the House. Mr. BARRETT made a long speech without interruption. He abused Mr. BLAIR and the Republican Party, and wound up by defining his own position, as follows:

"But the hour is late and I must close. I believe you will not allow a Black Republican Congress to dictate to you who shall be elected from this District. I was not a candidate in the House of Representatives, but I let them know before I left that I would accept an invitation to return. And when I came into this city I was in a meeting of Douglas men, Breckinridge men and Americans, unanimously nominated on both terms and I am now running as an independent candidate, independent of party or party platforms, but stand on and by the Constitution. I hope on the 6th of August next, the First Ward will roll up a tremendous vote, and show DAWES of Massachusetts and his rascally colleagues that they cannot disfranchise the citizens of St. Louis.

A JEWISH REPUBLICAN CANDIADATE.—An expression having been made in a Republican meeting, at St. Louis, that "even the Jews" were represented on the Republican legislative ticket of Missouri, Mr. ISIDOR V. BUSH takes the remark as the text of a communication to the *Democrat*. Mr. BUSH is a Jew and a Republican candidate for the Legislature. He contends that neither he nor his people have any personal or selfish ends to serve in politics, but that the Jews unite their interests with those of the State. He adds the following suggestive observations:

"At the same time you will find the Jews, with few exceptions, in favor of our party, and naturally so—first, from the impressions received in early youth by the teachings of the Bible, (Exodus xxi., Deuteronomy xv., Leviticus xxv.) "And ye shall proclaim *liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof*;" secondly, from his own historic recollections. His daily prayers remind him that his forefathers were slaves in the land of Egypt, freed and brought forth by the Lord; and almost like slaves, worse than free negroes here, burdened with exceptional laws, disfranchised, were our fathers—are to this very day millions of Jews in some other countries. From sympathy, therefore, the Jew cannot and will not vote for those who enact such cruel, inhuman laws as the selling of free negroes into Slavery again."

A KENTUCKY OPINION OF GEORGE SANDERS.—The address of Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS to the Kentucky Democracy is made the text of an editorial article in the Louisville *Courier*, (Breckinridge organ,) which says:

"The Louisville *Democrat* and the Know-Nothing Presses are publishing the address of GEORGE N. SANDERS, as if he had any title to be heard, or respected, or followed by the Kentucky Democracy. He is an erratic Kentuckian, who, with some smartness and talent, and a very large capital of brass and impudence, removed to the City of New-York. He there, by some lucky hit, gained the confidence and employment of certain political traders, and certain speculators and gamblers in Government contracts and claims."

THE CONTEST IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Courier* offers the following opinions concerning the contest in Kentucky:

"The contest in the Slaveholding States is between BRECKINRIDGE and BELL. And between these the choice must be made. DOUGLAS will not only not carry one Southern State, but he will scarcely receive a respectable minority vote south of Mason and Dixon's line. Every voter in Kentucky understands that if he does not vote for BRECKINRIDGE, it is an indication of preference for BELL. He who is not for us is against us. He who does not help BRECKINRIDGE is really supporting BELL. We do not believe there are three score of those who have heretofore rallied under the Democratic flag, in this State, who desire its electoral vote to be given to the candidate of the Union Party—the representative of Know-Nothingism."

THE SINKING SHIP.—Another prominent Democrat is announced as having forsaken his old love. Mr. FRANK H. FIRMIN, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Dane County, Wisconsin, publishes a card to say that he shall support Mr. LINCOLN; and that in no event could he vote for BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS, for reasons which he assigns as follows:

"I cannot vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, because he stands upon the Pro-Slavery platform.

I do not deem it advisable to vote for DOUGLAS, for the following reasons:

1st. He cannot be elected.

2d. Voting for him only increases the chances of the election of a Pro-Slavery ticket.

3d. The resolution adopted at Baltimore, which is indorsed by Mr. DOUGLAS, in his letter accepting the nomination, substantially concedes, so far as principle is concerned, all that the secessionists demanded. It virtually declares that the Democratic Party will not only abide by the Dred Scott decision, but will also favor Congressional legislation to enforce and carry it into effect—which means "intervention," if it means anything.

4. The ultraists of the South, by their action in the National Convention and elsewhere, have forced upon the Union men of the North the necessity of taking one extreme or the other upon the Slavery question—my choice is the extreme for Freedom, rather than the extreme for Slavery.

I intend, therefore, to vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for President, believing that he can and will be elected, and that his election will teach the Pro-Slavery men of the South a profitable lesson, while at the same time it will further the best interests of the whole country. FRANK H. FIRMIN."

MADISON, July 18, 1860.

Extraordinary Storm in Tioga County.

OWEGO, Tioga Co., N. Y., Monday, July 23, '60.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In vain have I watched your columns, for some days past, to see if they contained an account of the terrific rain and hail storm which passed over and near this place about a week since. I would not even now attempt a description of that storm was it not of so remarkable a character as to entitle it to notice.

On the afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 4, of Monday, the 16th inst., the northwestern horizon suddenly seemed obscured by heavy dark clouds, with here and there a yellowish opening, over which the black clouds seemed to fly with terrible rapidity. This was warning sufficient of the approach of a destructive storm, and farmers who were busy with their hay and grain, made a sudden and rapid retreat for shelter.

The storm seemed to range from northwest to southeast, and marked a path in this county from one mile to two miles wide.

The wind and hail were of the most destructive character, and far exceeded anything of the kind this county ever witnessed. The hail-stones were not of a uniform shape or size, but varied in bigness from the size of a pea to that of your *double fists both together*. This is large; but many of them, indeed bushels and wagon loads, could be gathered, that were from two to five inches in diameter, and of every conceivable shape, more resembling large shapeless cakes of ice, than anything else. In its path windows were all demolished, and even the blinds of windows were broken through like paper. Cattle were killed and maimed, and whole fields of hay and grain totally destroyed. Large lumps now appear upon the backs of the poor beasts which stood out unprotected, and were compelled to undergo this pelting process.

Many farmers having had their entire fields of corn and grain completely ruined, have since turned their cattle in to graze and pick up what the torndao did not blow away, while others are plowing and sowing to buckwheat, what a few days before were fields of golden grain.

The works of those immense hail stones are now visible upon all the buildings, indented and forming white spots wherever struck by them.

Corn seems entirely cut off near the ground, while some pieces have their long green leaves split and cut up into shreds. Potatoes lay flat on the ground, with their stems cut and battered in a truly sorrowful manner. The thermometer stood at the commencement of the storm, 86 in the shade; at the end of the storm, which lasted about half an hour, 60. So great is the loss of some farmers from the effects of this storm, that it will amount to $2,000 and $3,000, and will very materially affect the aggregate of products in this county. Yours in haste. A. G. S.

Dr. J. Baxter Upham, of Boston, has presented an excellent half-length original portrait of Rufus Choate, by Ames, to Dartmouth College. The painting ranks high as a work of art, and gives special gratification to the family and friends of the deceased.

MEDICAL MELANGE.

Tasteless Medicines—An M. D. in Difficulty—A New Use of Chloroform—Homœpathic Potencies—Delirium Tremens and Oratory—Specifics in Disease—Alcoholism—Arsenical Poisoning, &c.

—Every one who has had to swallow his daily dose of quinine, ipecac, cod-liver oil, or any of the nauseous drugs that fill the pharmacopœia, must have heartily echoed the line of *Macbeth*: "Throw physic to the dogs—I'll none of it!" and will be delighted to learn that Dr. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, who has been investigating the question of neutralizing the nauseous taste of drugs, has come to the conclusion that the taste of nearly ever article in the *materia medica* may be either nullified or masked without interfering at all with its essential properties; and consequently that physicians have no right to ask a patient to swallow loathsome potions when the same medicines can be given without offending the most delicate palates. We hail this as the harbinger of brighter days in the sick room, when the visit of the physician will no longer be looked forward to with dread as the prelude to some potion that would turn the stomach of a hyena.

—A graduate of the Medical Reform College of New-York has been getting into trouble in London by prefixing the title of "Dr." to his name. The law imposes a fine of £20 for each time a person not entitled to it shall write this honor before or after his name. The indictment charged Mr. DENNIS TUENDULL with willfully and falsely pretending to be, and taking and using the title of Doctor of Medicine. The defendant had previously been fined 20s. and costs for a similar offence, and the prosecuting lawyer now demanded that the New-York diploma be "impounded." This, however, the Court refused to do, so he now applied for a new trial of the former offence. This was granted, and Mr. TURNBULL intends to prosecute the appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench without delay.

—An enthusiastic doctor writing from Pike's Peak advises consumptives to forsake seacoasts and watering places—the common graveyards of consumptives—and spend a season among the Rocky Mountains, where they can get fresh and genuine bear's flesh, (grease and all,) which, he says, is better for consumption than all the cod-liver oil in the world, "Here and here alone," says he, "we verily believe," this mournfully interesting class of patients will find the long sought for *elixir vitæ*.

—The *American Medical Monthly* for the current month mentions a new and invaluable application of chloroform in consumption and other diseases where death comes through a painful and protracted struggle. In such cases, small and frequently repeated doses of chloroform do not annihilate sensibility, but gently soothe the patient, so that the otherwise protracted agonies become comparatively a period of comfort. "The most piteous pleadings that we have ever heard," says the editor, "have been for chloroform in these cases; and really it is the most melancholy yet the most binding obligation resting upon the physician to mitigate pain, and smooth the pathway to the grave, where a cure is beyond the possibilities of hope."

—The London *Lancet* mentions a case of a person who, to convince a homœpath of the folly of the system, took a homœpathic medicine chest, emptied the bottles one after the other into his hand, and swallowed the whole of the contents of the case. Among the *potencies* were arnica, arsenic, mercury, nux vomica, etc.; and over five hundred globules in each bottle. Another case is mentioned of a child, who, mistaking the pellets for sweetmeats, swallowed twelve phials of belladona, ipecac, sulphur, arsenic, etc. No bad result followed in either case.

—Dr BRINTON has propounded a theory of *delirium tremens* that might well make sensitive orators pause. "How do people," he asks, "die of uncomplicated *delirium tremens?* Generally, I make bold to say, of exhaustion. And what exhausts them? The perpetual delusions, ravings, shoutings, movements of this state. It is a most invidious analogy to offer; but I venture to say that any one who has ever spoken in public for one hour together, would, if he multiplies that hour by the factor required to bring it up to the many days sometimes passed in vociferous delirium by a patient, quite understand the perilous degree of exhaustion necessarily present." His treatment of *delirium tremens*, however, we should hardly think applicable to oratory, as he is opposed to mechanical restraints, and adds: "I should never strap or tie down a patient, however delirious."

—The number of what may be considered as *specifics* in medicine is constantly increasing. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, M. GIBERT laid down the following as one of a series of propositions: "Practical medicine needs a variety of specifics, and under this head we can congratulate ourselves on the introduction of iodide of potassium in syphilis." Prudence, however, demands caution in the use of this drug, as the patient may take an ounce per diem with impunity, while another will be half killed by a grain or two, and no one can tell beforehand whether an individual can tolerate its action or not.

—To prevent the constantly recurring cases of poisoning by mistake, it has been suggested that arsenic and other poisons be put up by druggists in *red paper*, and marked with the skull and crossbones, as is done in some parts of Europe, and that in fluid poisons the same symbols should be put on the bottle. This the most illiterate could understand.

—*Alcoholism*, as a disease, is now rapidly assuming a place in nosological classifications. The term is applied to the collective symptoms of a disordered condition of the physical and mental organism, resulting from the use of alcohol, and its treatment as a specific disease is exciting much attention. Dr. LEON THORREUF has described three phases of the disorder—acute, sub-acute and chronic alcoholism. The chief symptoms of the latter are a peculiar violet complexion, sharp features, trembling of the feet and hands gradually increasing weakness.

—At a recent discussion before the Society of Arts in London on the detection of arsenical poisoning, Dr. LETHEBY traced the progress of toxological research from the trial of DONALD, in 1815, up to the present time. A little while before that period, *ten grains* of arsenic were required to make the metallic test satisfactory in a court of law. Afterwards, Dr. BLACK improved the process till he could detect the poison if he had *one grain* to operate upon. It was then thought a marvel of toxological skill when Dr. CHRISTISON said he only required the 16th of a grain; but now we can trace the presence of the 250,000,000th of a grain of arsenic! It is to be feared that the detection of this particular poison has reached an almost dangerous degree of delicacy, and extreme caution is necessary in examinations for its criminal administration. We live surrounded by means of unconsciously absorbing traces of arsenic; we breathe arsenicated dust from the green wall papers of our rooms; the confectioners supply it wholesale in their cake ornaments and sweetmeats; the very drugs prescribed for our relief are tainted with arsenic; nay, more, even our vegetable food, as Prof. DAVY has lately pointed out, may be contaminated with arsenic; and

FURTHER FOREIG EXTRACTS.

THE RAID ON CHRISTIANS.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on the Syrian Massacres.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was for many years British Ambassador at Constantinople, made the following remarks on the origin and progress of the disastrous events going on in Syria. He said:

Your Lordships are aware that the country in which these massacres are reported to have taken place is one which forms an important part of the Turkish Empire, and to which, historically and politically, momentous considerations are attached. The country is of a very peculiar nature, formed of a mountainous district and inhabited by tribes of a very imperfect civilization, who are more separated from each other by religious animosities and more exposed to violent collisions in consequence than the inhabitants of other parts of Turkey, where such causes of discord and mutual excitement are at all times ready enough to break into flame. At an antecedent period the country was occupied by the Pasha of Egypt, and it is only fair to say—though Her Majesty's forces mainly contributed, for political reasons, to restore it to Turkey—that Mehemet Ali appears to have governed it in a manner calculated to give more security to the inhabitants than any which they have enjoyed of late. The principal tribes are the Druses, of Pagan origin, who generally profess the Mahomedan creed, and add to the prejudices of religion a character marked with no small degree of ferocity; and the Maronites, who, as your lordships know, are Roman Catholics, but, in spite of their Christianity, act from time to time with little regard for humanity in their disputes among themselves and with their neighbors. The other tribes, such as the Metualis and Yezidis, are of less political weight and very inferior in numbers. The Druses, by their religion, have the most intimate relations with the Turkish Government, while the Maronites, being Christians, have looked at all times more to the Christian Powers, and especially to France, whose Government from an early period, by its tradition, policy, and common faith, has been considered their more immediate protector, to say nothing of the interests founded on its commercial establishments in Mount Lebanon. It appears that in the month of May an attack was made by the Druses on a place near the coast named Beit Meri, where acts of violence and bloodshed had been previously perpetrated, to the destruction of a considerable number of the inhabitants. More recently the Druses, increased in numbers by reinforcements from the Kurds and Bedouin tribes in the neighborhood, collected a considerable force, and attacked in succession several large towns, perpetrating acts of the greatest atrocity. I am told that women and children were included in a common slaughter with the men. They subsequently marched on Zaleh, a town at no great distance from the Mediterranean coast and the City of Beyrout. In addition to these destructive operations, what immensely increases the painful interest of the subject is that, not contented with all these horrors of plunder and butchery, they have surrounded Damascus, and, as I understand, have threatened to take possession of that place. The Christians there are very naturally in the last stage of anxiety and alarm. These circumstances thus brought under your lordship's consideration are not only such as to interest deeply our feelings of humanity, but they evidently involve political consequences of the deepest moment. France, if she has not a positive right, has the strongest motives for interfering and taking a strenuous part in the repression of these enormous outrages. I learn from the public prints that the French Government have already announced to the Porte their intention to interfere with decision for the purpose of preventing any repetition of these outrages, and for the protection of their own subjects and the Christians in general throughout Syria. I am assured that they have given the Porte to understand that if the Turkish authorities do not put down those disturbances, France is prepared to operate with her own strong hand and to obtain justice without further delay or hesitation. There is another consideration, too, which enhances the importance of the question, and that is the movements—I mean the diplomatic movements of Russia in reference to the Christians of other parts of the Turkish empire. If anything more was wanting to give importance of the deepest character to the subject I have brought forward, it is supplied by the rumors which are alive as to the existence of some understanding between the two great Powers of the Continent who are naturally disposed to take an active interest in the affairs of Turkey. It appears to me that, on all these grounds, it is of the utmost consequence that Her Majesty's Government should follow with immediate promptitude that line of conduct which is best calculated not only to serve the cause of humanity, but to provide for those political objects which might be so seriously compromised by delay, interference or mistake. My long experience of the affairs of Turkey inclines me to ask whether the Turkish authorities have shown themselves sufficiently alert in meeting the danger which threatens the security of those who are immediately entitled to their constant and efficient protection. I feel assured that your lorships will be grievously sorry to find any grounds for supposing that their remissness has been the cause of these outrages which all must unite in deploring, and still more so if there were reason to suspect them of positive connivance. [Hear, hear.] I should myself be slow to entertain any suspicion of the kind, but I must say that there are circumstances, not yet confirmed or proved, which seem to open a door for some distrust on the subject, and at all events to furnish an additional reason for desiring to ascertain from Her Majesty's Government the real state of the case, and for pressing upon them the importance of bringing the Porte and their subordinate authorities to a sense of their duty, not only towards their own subjects, but towards the great Christian Powers who interfered at such a sacrifice of blood and treasure to preserve them from a great danger. I cannot conceal from myself that an empire which has been confessed to exist politically on sufferance [hear, hear] has a paramount duty to perform towards allies, as well as towards its own subjects. It does, I confess, appear to me that, whatever suspicions we may have entertained in former times with regard to the intentions of Russia, and however we may have acted for the repression of her apparent disposition to interfere too much with the Porte's independence, it is exactly in proportion to our own interference on that subject that we are bound, as one of the principal Powers of Europe, to see that justice be done to the Christian subjects of the Porte, aye, and to their Mussulman subjects too, and that the security which has been given to the Turkish Government by the treaty of 1856 be not made use of as a screen for their negligence and for the faults of administration which allow of the perpetration of atrocities such as those which it has been my painful duty to describe. [Hear, hear.]

THE SORROWS OF JOBSON.

Arrest and Commitment of D. Wemyss Jobson for Libel in London.

From the London Times, 10th.

Mr. David Wemyss Jobson, of No. 8 Leicester-place, Leicester-square, was apprehended on a warrant by Knowland, one of the summoning officers of the Court, charged with unlawfully and maliciously publishing a certain defamatory libel upon Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M. P., knowing the same to be false.

Mr. Humphreys, Jr., attended to prosecute, in company with Sir James, and said the prisoner had been taken on Saturday on a warrant, charged with a most infamous and malicious libel, which must considerably injure the prosecutor in the eyes of those persons who believed the charge contained in it. Sir James was a gentleman of rank and station, and, moreover, a member of the House of Commons, and it was therefore most prejudicial to him to have perjury and other offences imputed to him. The defendant some three or four months ago had been charged at this Court with sending threatening letters to Sir James, whereby the latter apprehended bodily danger, and the case being fully proved against him, he had, in default of finding bail to keep the peace, been sent to the House of Detention for two months. During his incarceration he had written some verses materially affecting Sir James Fergusson's honor in the eyes of his fellow men, inasmuch as defendant therin accused him of cowardice in running away from the trenches, contrary to orders, while fighting for his country in the Crimea. These verses he had wished to be sent to various people, and, among others, to Lady Fergusson, further expressing a desire that they might be sung in every street in London; but Capt. Hill, the Governor, had very properly refused to allow any such verses to leave the House of Detention. After the defendant's release, however, these verses and other libels had been not at all kept a secret, but had been widely circulated about the country. Sir James, a few days since, had traveled to Glasgow, and the first thing that met his eye on alighting from the train was a paper in which were these words: "Charge of Perjury against Sir James Fergusson, Bart." This system of persecution had now been going on for some length of time, and Sir James had really felt it his duty to take this step, in order that measures might be taken to put a stop to such assertions as the defendant had made. His (Mr. Humphrey's) object to-day was only to call Capt. Hill and Sir James to swear to the information upon which the warrant had been issued being true, and he would solicit a remand for further evidence.

Mr. Arnold observed that the information had already been sworn to; it was, therefore, unnecessary for Capt. Hill and Sir James to be put upon their oaths.

Mr. Humphreys said then he would solicit a remand after the information had been read.

Defendant, who had previously complained of being ill, and been allowed to sit down, objected to the magistrate's granting a remand. He had been taken from his bed and brought there on a charge of publishing a libel. Let the libel, if there were one, be produced, and let the case go on at once. He was not afraid to meet the charge. Why should there be a remand? He had published no libel, and, if a libel had gone forth to the world, it was not by his direction or through his instrumentality. All this persecution against him was from political motives, to get him arrested, so that the remainder of the property that had not been taken from him might be stolen. It was true he had been sent to prison, had been arrested and placed in a gloomy cell, but it was owing to Sir J. Fergusson's gross perjury; he (defendant) had not hesitated to aver that Sir James had spoken what was not true, and in order to punish him for it he had applied to his worship for a process to issue against Sir James. His worship had sent him to Mr. Paynter, and he (defendant) had gone through the whole of the facts taken in evidence before that gentleman, who said, that although Sir James Fergusson had stated falsely, it did not legally amount to perjury, and he could not, therefore, issue his warrant for his arrest. Defendant wished to bring Sir James to justice for having unhesitatingly leveled at him the titles of villain, impostor, assassin. He (defendant) had made every attempt to hold this man amenable for his behavior towards him. He had applied at Bow-street, and had also been to one of the high courts, with a view of having Sir James apprehended for perjury, and he had had him (defendant) arrested on this charge—that of libel—because he had wished to give Sir James Fergusson in charge. Sir James had left nothing undone to injure him, and while he had been in the House of Detention, had used his utmost endeavors to make his imprisonment most horrible and unendurable; he had been arrested while wearing a thin pair of slippers, and in them, with absolutely no bottoms to them, he had been compelled to walk about for five or six weeks, with his bare feet on the cold and humid floor of his gaol. In that way he had to walk about for six weeks, and the Deputy-Governor had told him that, although an old soldier, it would kill him to be in such a state one day; and he (defendant) had at length been driven by necessity to ask Capt. Hill to allow him a pair of convict's shoes. Nor was this all. While he was in gaol Sir James Fergusson had employed persons who had broken into his (defendant's) premises, and carried off all he possessed. This had been done in order that Sir James might get possession of what little remained of his fortune, which had become the property of Sir James Fergusson; and by his marrying his (defendant's) niece Sir James' principal accomplice was his (defendant's) own sister. She had died during his incarceration, and he should have liked, out of respect to his parents, to put a little mourning on for her, but his persecutor had taken everything. His hat was gone, and he was not left even so much as a second shirt. He wished to punish Sir James Fergusson for all this, but he had brought this charge in order to prevent his doing so. He had suffered ill-usage in every way, all his things had been stolen from him, and he was reduced to the clothes he stood in, walking about like a vagabond.

After some further remarks of an unimportant character, defendant was proceeding to speak of the perjury he alleged Sir James Fergusson had committed, when

Mr. Arnold said he really must desire him to be quiet. He had been desirous of affording him all the latitude that lay in his power, but he could not enter into the various charges he had made against the prosecutor now.

Mr. Humphreys then asked for a remand, in order that he might have Mr. Disraeli, M. P., Mr. Horsman, M. P., and others there.

Defendant again raised an objection, and said Messrs. Disraeli and Horsman were not required. That he had written those verses he did not deny, but that he had sent the letter containing them to Lady Fergusson, he did. Capt. Hill had very kindly told him when he gave him back the letter and verses that, whatever Sir James Fergusson had done, it was of no use troubling his lady, and he (defendant) had thought that a very pointed remark; he therefore denied that he had sent them to her ladyship. They had either been stolen from his present apartments or picked from his pocket by some of the miscreants whom Sir James employed to trace his footsteps wherever he went. On finding he had lost them, he wrote to Capt. Hill, and asked him if he found them to forward them to him, as he did not wish them to go forth to any one. He then learnt that they were in Sir Jas. Fergusson's possession, and he had written to him to say he would prosecute him if he did not deliver them to him, and he had gone to Marlborough-street to get a summons against him for detaining them. He repeated he had never published the verses, and denied the libel.

Mr. Arnold said if they were shown by him, or through his instrumentality, to Capt. Hill, that was a sufficient publication of them.

Defendant differed from his worship, and expressed a hope that if he were remanded he might be allowed to go at large on his own recognizances. He would appear again on any day named, because he did not shrink from meeting an unjust charge; but he did not wish to be again sent to the House of Detention, and give Sir James Fergusson an opportunity of again employing a person to break open his rooms and steal his property.

Mr. Arnold said he should require two sureties in £20 each for his reappearance.

Mr. Humphreys observed, in justice to Sir James, he must say that the whole of the defendant's assertions with regard to him were infamous and libelous falsehoods.

Defendant—"You lie, Sir."

The accused was then removed, and as he left the Court said, "Then I'm to be locked up again; this is an arranged thing; this is part of the system of persecution. If I had not last year refused to assist Lord Palmerston in getting up an insurrection in Paris, I shouldn't be here now."

He was subsequently committed in default of finding bail.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN ROME.

Causes, Incidents and Results of a Jolly Row in the Eternal City.

From the Dublin Nation.

Rome, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

We had a row on Wednesday evening, which has been the great topic in Rome during the last two days. A young man named Laffan, very respectable, and nicely educated, but with not very much discretion, not being satisfied with the position of "full private" (being like a number of those who seem to have expected officers' commissions to be as plentiful as berries,) put off his uniform and turned out in plain clothes. The officer in command, Mr. Howley, ordered him to put on his uniform. He refused. Lieut. Howley ordered him to be arrested, and called on a sergeant named Wiseman to arrest him. The latter, who was close by, and seems to have had some partiality for Laffan, instead of obeying the order, hailed some men at hand to assist in resisting its execution. Others of the battalion, however, most properly, with alacrity turned out to arrest the insubordinates. These ran off and took refuge in the Irish College. Some French officers, not aware of the rights of refuge, wanted to enter and arrest the men. The College authorities refused to permit this, and the time borrowed thus in representations, &c., allowed the temper of all parties to cool, and Laffan and Wiseman heartily to repent of their conduct as an offence not merely against military discipline, but against the credit of their native country. So they one and all gave themselves up quietly that evening.

Meantime the barracks where the Battalion of St. Patrick is stationed was the scene of the greatest tumult, on hearing that some of the men had acted in such a manner as I have described—some saying this, some saying that—some furiously calling for prompt chastisement on those few who had, as they asserted, brought disgrace on the brigade and on Ireland, and given a handle to their enemies; others, on the other hand, palliating the conduct of the malcontents, and censuring the great strictness of drill and discipline ordered by Gen. Lamoricière. The Irish crowded in groups, excitedly discussing the whole affair, the crowd being swelled by Swiss and French idlers, all waiting to see the upshot of affairs; and at the cross-roads, as well as at the Palazzo Aldobrandini, there were crowds of Romans looking on in amazement at what all the noise was about. By this time several officers of the battalion began to arrive on the spot from various parts of the city, and they instantly ordered the men back to their barracks. The men obeyed grumblingly, as the curiosity of all was greatly excited, and they wanted to learn the result of the affair. By singular and most fortunate chance that very evening, by the train from Civita Vecchia, who should arrive but the Major of the Irish Battalion, Mr. Miles W. O'Reilly, of Knockabbey Castle. He barely reached the hotel from the terminus, when he heard of what was going on, and off he hurried to the barracks. He came up at the moment while the Irish were all gathered together outside the barracks, about to enter it. He instantly ordered the men to fall in, and put them through their drill, and made them a brief but beautiful address. You never saw any change so sudden and complete. The men became as docile and contented as possible, and everything wore a most cheering appearance, when a deplorable incident changed the aspect of affairs. At the end of the file next the barrack entrance there was a stout, athletic Irishman.

I forgot to tell you there is one division of Belgians and Romans in the same barracks as our men. The Belgian officer in command had, at the very first outbreak of the row, drawn up his men under arms in front of the barracks. This gave great offence to the Irish, who felt indignant at being, as they thought, guarded over by Belgians, and the man I have alluded to kept saying, with bitter excitement, to his comrade: "Look at these fellows; they would sell the Pope and join Garibaldi in the morning, and look at them with their bayonets like sentries to terrify us." The thing seemed to sting bitterly, and the moment Major O'Reilly gave the order to right about face, this private passionately dashed at the nearest of the Belgians or Romans, and with one blow of his fist between the eyes laid the poor fellow sprawling and kicking in the dust, to the utter amazement and horror of every one. The Belgian officer, with sad lack of discretion, instantly gave the words: "Prime and load—make ready—present—fire." O'Reilly rushed forward, and putting himself between the muzzles of the guns and the position of the Irish, in a voice of thunder countermanded the rash and terrible order. It was a moment of painful excitement. At O'Reilly's voice of thunder—though having so recently arrived he was personally unknown—the Belgians held the leveled guns, but pulled no trigger. Then O'Reilly ordered his men once more into line; but by this time out poured every Irishman in the barracks, and a strange scene ensued. Though utterly unarmed, they rushed at the armed Belgians, and *a regular hand-to-hand conflict ensued*—the Irish, however, merely desiring to disarm the others—wresting away the guns, twisting the bayonets off like twigs, and tossing them in the air by dozens. The Belgian officer drew his sword and made a stroke at an Irishman, which, however, wounded him but very slightly. This was the first actual blow struck. On this, another Irishman flung a stone at the officer, which missed him, but hit one of his men. These, notwithstanding the serious nature of the whole affair, proved to be the only blows given throughout. O'Reilly's tact, energy, and presence of mind were above all praise. He soon, assisted by his officers, succeeded in bringing the men to their obedience, and in a few minutes had order once more restored, and by 9 o'clock everything was as orderly as if nothing had occurred.

Upon all this I must make one observation. One of the evils always and inevitably attendant on volunteering is here seen. Men seem to imagine that because they volunteer they must in a measure be their own masters, and dictate, and choose, and criticise instead of obeying discipline. The Irish here display this exacting spirit. They underrate all others, and imagine that they must be treated in a special manner. In a special manner, no doubt, they will eventually be treated, in so far as to be deemed the 'crack' brigade of Italy, for already the quick eye of Lamoricière has marked them out for that; but at present their special treatment is specially strict drill and discipline. Lamoricière says that that is all they require to be the first soldiers in Europe. This, however, is not the taste of many among them, especially the young officers, who cannot at all understand or 'stomach' Lamoricière's order, that they must (French fashion) take their place in the ranks till they learn their drill, &c., reserving for them, of course, however, their positions as officers. In my opinion the Commander-in-chief looks on the Irish Brigade as a man would on a young horse of incomparable mettle and bottom, needing, however, great trouble to break in, but, if once broke in, worth a score of ordinary stuff. Of 1,500 out here, only forty have been rejected on presenting themselves for enrolment. Some navvies from Youghal modestly asked £14 bounty, and 2s. a-day. Of course they were spurned. Some twenty men from Limerick seem to have come out in the same mercenary scheme. These, in all about thirty, are the only mercenaries that have reached this country from Ireland.

FROM QUEBEC TO HALIFAX.

The Grand Trunk Railroad to Richmond—The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad to Portland—Island Pond and the Custom-House—Mount Washington and the Rest of the White Mountains—The Route the Prince of Wales ought to Travel.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Portland, Monday, July 23, 1860.

Portland is about half way between Quebec and Halifax, and I seize an hour before the steamer starts to write you a few lines concerning the route we have traversed—"we" meaning not only your correspondent, but various other newspaper men who are going to meet the Prince of Wales. Of the wretched flat country between Quebec and Richmond, a most sterile tract, the less said the better; almost the only interesting feature along the part of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada which traverses it being the coves within a mile or two of Quebec. There you see dozens of great rafts—rafts which have passed the perils of the freshet, the "slide" and the rapids, and are finally moored in quiet nooks, awaiting shipment in the Fall fleet. There you see piles of square birch timber, each piece whitewashed to keep it from being injured by the sun—a kind of wood now much in demand in England for furniture. There, too, you see ocean vessels into which the timber of various kinds is being stowed by an amphibious race of men, who skip like mountebanks from one floating log to another, and succeed in putting a raft out of sight in a marvelously short space of time.

Almost as soon as you pass Richmond and approach the United States frontier the scenery changes. You see hills on each side of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad which rise higher and higher as you proceed, and as soon as you enter Vermont and approach the boundaries of New-Hampshire, they begin to deserve the name of mountains. Close by the road, too, the whole way, you have the St. Francis and other streams, which lend variety, life and music to the landscape. At Island Pond (where the custom-house officer peforms the farcical proceeding of making your baggage "O. K.," without even the pretence of examining it, so that you wonder why the passenger trains are detained, as they are, for about an hour,) the river widens into a pretty little lake, with a green picturesque island or two in its centre—whence the name of the locality—and as you approach Gorham station, the "sugar loaves," also a spec of Mount Washington, and the rest of the White Mountains come in view.

As the arrangement of the trains and steamboats here permitted our doing so, our party of four stayed at Gorham, at the Alpine House, the only hotel there, and resolved to undertake the ascent of Mount Washington, the highest of the White Mountains, about 6,300 feet above the level of the sea, and at least 5,500 above the bottom of the valley below. We procured a "drag," without difficulty, also a guide, and were driven six or seven miles up a good carriage road to the Glen House, at the base of the mountain. Here we found some small, sure-footed, wiry Canadian ponies, and bestrode them in due course. All went merrily at first, the day being fine, the road pretty good, and the temperature genial. So we cantered on, in the best of spirits, through the pine region, up to the level where the firs are scarcely the height of a respectable man. Here we began to experience the cold, though warmly clad, and as soon as we had crossed the line beyond which even this scrubby vegetation does not extend, the cold wind dashing itself against our faces with the utmost disregard for our personal comfort, and the path becoming a mere track over the roughest rocks and boulders which it is possible for man or beast to clamber over, thus obliging us to slacken our pace materially, we began to experience the fact that the clerk of the weather had not suited the day to our wishes, at least as regards its temperature. Every now and then we tried a little walking, for a change. Every now and then we endeavored to excite ourselves by joke or pun. But with the thermometer at freezing point; in July, jokes are flat and puns prove execrable. The scenery around us was, however, very fine indeed; and that in some measure compensated us for our bodily inconvenience. At last, though the miles seemed long, we did arrive at the summit, where the "Tip-top House" is chained and fastened by ropes to the crags, and although Jack Frosts magic tracery was lingering on the panes of glass, and the mercury had stood inside the house, that morning, at 27, we found a capital dinner ready and experienced a thorough revival over a huge dish of the most delicious trout, caught, they told us, in the cold waters of the mountain brooks, within a mile of the place where they were being ravenously consumed. Here we spent an hour or two, enjoying the novelty of the scene, straining our eyes to catch the form of the Vermont and Canada hills, almost a hundred miles away, and although the prospect was too extensive to be beautiful, its immensity preventing the perception of any details—considering ourselves well repaid for our trouble in ascending. There we examined the visitor's book, were surprised to find that twenty people or more inscribe their names there daily—noticed among other this year's visitors Bayard Taylor and Fanny Fern, and started on the journey home. We raced half-way down the mountain side on foot, leaving the guide to follow with our horses: the London *Times'* and your Correspondent ahead, *Frank Leslie's* correspondent and artist bringing up the rear. When we reached the pine region, which was especially interesting to us as being the region, too, of tolerable roads, we mounted, cantered down the lovely glen, past ice-mounds and snow-drifts in the ravines, and came in at a gallop. We reached Gorham in time for supper and agreed that the Prince of Wales ought to travel past the White Mountains, if not up them, on his way from Canada to these United States.

It is not necessary to add that we slept well, and in the morning, when we had to go on, found the rest of the scenery beside the road exceedingly tame and uninteresting.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., Thursday, July 12, 1860.

The Commandant of Marines at Pensacola Capt. Simms, left, to join the *Richmond*, at Norfolk, a few days ago. (He has since been ordered to the *Susquehanna*.) Lieut. Stark, who brought a detachment of Marines here some time since, replaces him. The change pleases everybody.

The Marine Barracks at Pensacola, which cost the Government $75,000, will be blown to the ground by the first gale of wind that comes. The ceilings are tumbling down now. The drill grounds, which cost $1,500 extra, is no better than an unflagged sidewalk, and must be put in trim, at extra expense, before long. The Marine garrison consists of about sixty rank and file.

The United States sloop-of-war *Preble* left Pensacola last week, for Nassau. She is to cruise about the Windward Islands, for two months, and then returns to Pensacola, where she will be kept permanently, as a receiving ship. It cost $10,000 to repair her during the two months she remained at the yard. There are eighty white and forty colored laborers working for the Department at that place.

The ill-fated steamer *Fulton* is on the way, waiting orders to be fitted out for sea, which are daily expected. It is thought she will be equipped, to reinforce the little steam yachts engaged in chasing slavers, off the Cuban coast. We are daily expecting the corvette *St. Louis*, of the home squadron, which has been ordered there. The *Brooklyn's* Commander is expecting instructions from Washington. A Court-Martial was held at the barracks some time ago. Two prisoners, who were sentenced to carry the ball and chain for six months on short commons, "because they overstayed their liberty fifteen hours," are in the cell.

A Company of the First United States Artillery is located at Warrington, and is in good health.

The liquor dealers of Pensacola are not permitted to sell drink to sailors, marines or negroes, it being a military reserve. A flag-officer, however, makes a nice little income by allowing favored rum-sellers to be patronized by the men, for which privilege $10 wholesale and $15 retail are paid.

BELL.

More Kidnapping in Kansas.—The Leavenworth *Times*, 21st, says: "We are again called upon to record a case of kidnapping in this vicinity. Two free negro men have resided for the last six months in the South part of this county, with Mrs. Sampson, a colored woman, near the Delaware Mission. They were banished from Arkansas under the recent law, and have been industriously employed all the season in raising a crop of corn. On Wednesday night the house of Mrs. Sampson was broken into by three men, the negroes seized and forced into a close carriage and driven off in the direction of Delaware. No paper or authority was shown. The residence and names of the captors are unknown, but suspicion points to the same men who captured Hope Kunard. These negro men had certificates of good character from several men in Arkansas, and certificates of freedom from the clerk of one of the courts, which had been exhibited to several white persons in the vicinity."

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Case.

THE JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.

The People and Gaylor & Brennan vs. *the Mayor, &c.*—This case, it will be remembered, was a motion heard before Justice Ingraham, at the special term of the Supreme Court, to set aside a judgment against the City. His Honor has now rendered a long opinion in this case, reviewing all the facts involved, in a very elaborate manner, and granting the motion.

The following are the conclusions of law, and the substance of the opinion. The entire opinion will not be promulgated until counsel are served with copies:

The motions came before me in a two-fold aspect. The Comptroller, under the act of 1859, moves to set aside the proceedings upon the allegations of supposed collusion, in obtaining the judgment by fraud. The Counsel to the Corporation joins in the application in behalf of the City, and asks that the motion be granted.

Upon the questions as to the title and damages, I do not deem it necessary to express any opinion at the present time.

An order must be entered—1. declaring the stipulations in the first action of the date of Sept. 19, 1859, and of 9th November, 1859, void, and directing them to be set aside.

2. Setting aside all proceedings subsequent to the order of Feb. 15, 1859, discontinuing the action as to the Corporation, so far as relates to them.

3. Directing the order of Mr. Justice Roosevelt, of July 13, to be carried into effect, excepting as to the receiver.

4. Directing the plaintiff to refund and pay over to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York the moneys received from the receiver, under the order of Nov. 17, 1859, in the same manner as the receiver was directed to pay the same.

5. The writ of possession must also be set aside, and the possession of the land restored to the City, as directed by Judge Roosevelt.

6. If the appeal taken by the plaintiff from the order of Judge Roosevelt is not still in force, the defendant must stipulate to allow such appeal to stand so that order can be reversed.

7. The order will also direct an accounting by the plaintiffs of the moneys received from the land since they have had the possession, before John T. Hoffman, Esq., a referee appointed therefor, and that the amount found to have been so received, after deducting the expenses of collection, be deposited in the Trust Company to abide the event of the first action, unless the plaintiff, within thirty days after the confirmation of the report, give a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved of by a Justice of this Court, on notice to the Corporation counsel, to refund either the whole of such moneys, if they shall fail to recover judgment in the first action, or a proportionate amount if they shall recover less than the recovery before Mr. Justice Potter in September last. The costs in the first action on both sides must abide the event.

The judgments in the second and third actions are set aside, with all proceedings therein subsequent to the order of reference, upon payment by the defendants of all costs therein after that order, and with leave to the defendants to apply to vacate the order of reference in those cases, or for such order in regard to the references as they may deem advisable.

The plaintiffs may amend their complaints in either or all of the actions, and serve new complaints in such manner as they may be advised.

Hon. John McKeon and William C. Noyes for the Comptroller; Hon. Greene C. Bronson and Henry H. Anderson for the Corporation; Hon. John W. Edmonds, William M. Evarts and Mr. Platt for the plaintiffs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Sutherland, J.—*Barnes* vs. *Willett.*—Demurrer sustained.

The African Slave-Trade.—The Boston *Traveller* says: By a recent arrival from the Coast of Africa, we learn that there were seven American vessels in the Congo river June 4, trading, of course, but the names of which were not reported. English cruisers had been alongside of them all, found that they were not to be boarded, with impunity, and prudently hauled off, as several officers had recently been reprimanded by the Admiralty for going on board American vessels without permission. Incidentally we have been informed, that a regular fleet of vessels clear from different ports of the United States at the same time, and that distributed among them are stores and water to fit out two or three of them for Slavers, and that when the coast is clear, they all combine to aid the selected vessels in receiving stores and Slaves with the greatest possible dispatch. By these means, seven or eight vessels may be all engaged in the Slave-trade, without having on board sufficient Slave material to convict any one of them. This system might be termed the "mutual aid dodge." We understand that it works successfully. It rarely happens that there is more than one cruiser near a noted Slave mart, and if she should succeed in making a prize, she generally leaves the place with it and proceeds to St. Helena or Sierra Leone. Aware of her absence, the "mutual aid" Slavers, dispatch as many of their number as possible, and generally run clear. We have also been informed, that two or three swift steam Slavers were fitting out on the Coast, from ports in Cuba, and that great gains were expected from them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 26.

$9,000 U. S. 5s '74	101⅞	100 Reading R.	44¼
17,000 Tenn 6s '90	90⅛	700 do	44⅛
5,000 do ... s60	89¾	100 do ... b60	44¾
2,000 Va. State 6s	91½	300 do ... b60	44⅝
5,000 do ... s60	90¾	500 do ... b30	44½
1,000 Mo. State 6s	81¾	200 do ... b15	44¾
26,000 do	81½	1100 do ... b60	44½
5,000 do ... s60	81	1700 do	44
2,500 New Y. Cen 6s	94½	25 Mich. Central R.	54⅞
10,000 Erie 2d Mort. B.	101½	133 do	55
10,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	75	300 do ... s15	55
1,000 Har R. 1st Mt.	99¾	50 do ... s10	55
4,000 Har. 2d Mt. B.	100	50 Mich.S & N I.R. s30	17⅞
3,000 Har R. 3d Mt. B.	83	260 do	18
8,000 Ill. C. R. Bds.	95	10 do	17⅞
14,000 L.C.&M L.G Bs.	23	500 M.So.& N.Ia.G.Sk.	38¾
5,000 C.&N.W.1.M. b30	64	100 do ... s30	38½
1,000 do	63¼	100 do	38⅞
10,000 do	63	50 do ... b30	39
4,000 do	62¾	300 Ill. Central R S. b60	75½
12,000 C.&N.W.2d Mtg.	35	650 do	75
1,000 L.E.&W 2d M.Bs	41	100 do	74¾
7 Bk. of State N. Y	100	200 do	74⅞
17 Bank of Commerce	100	100 do ... b60	75⅛
5 Am. Exchange Bk	102½	25 do ... b60	75⅜
6 Nassau Bank	102¾	200 do ... b30	76¼
40 Artisans Bank	97½	450 do ... b60	75¼
150 Mil. & Miss R.	9	400 Gal. & Chi. R. b60	71
40 do	8¼	100 do ... b60	70⅞
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	85½	250 do	70¾
18 do	85	280 do ... b30	70¾
100 do ... b30	85	50 do ... s30	70½
75 do	84¾	50 do ... s30	70⅜
100 do ... b60	85½	650 do	70½
270 N. Y. Central R.	83	27 do	70⅜
250 do ... s30	82⅞	300 do ... s30	70¼
100 do ... s10	82⅞	100 Cleve. and T. R b30	37½
250 do ... b30	83	100 do ... b30	37
200 do	82⅞	400 do ... c	37
17 Erie Railroad	22½	650 do	36⅞
425 Hudson River R.	57	100 do	36¾
50 do ... s10	57	50 do ... s60	36½
50 do	57¼	10 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	75
400 do ... b60	57½	300 do	75⅛
100 Harlem R. ... s10	16¾	50 do ... s30	75
453 do	16¼	50 do ... s60	75
230 do	16⅜	450 do	75⅛
1800 do	16½	125 Chic.,Burl'n&Q.R.	79¼
100 do ... s10	16¼	100 do	79⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref.	43¾	115 do	79½
400 do	43½	50 do ... b30	79⅝
440 do	43¼	50 do ... s30	79½
100 do	43	100 do	79¾
15 Second-av. R.	97	250 do ... b60	80½
118 Del., Lac. & W. R.	95	50 do	79⅞
1200 LaCrosse&Mil.R.	¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	90½	15 Hudson River R.	57⅛
1,000 Va State 6s	91	450 do	57⅜
2,000 E. R. Cvt.Bs. '62	50½	150 do ... s63	57½
8,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	50 do ... b60	58
3,000 L C.&M.L.G.Bs.	23	100 do ... b60	58⅛
2,000 do	23⅛	200 do ... b30	58
1,000 C.&N.W.S F.Bs.	85	50 do ... s60	57⅝
10,000 M.So.2d mtg.bds.	65	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	37
5,000 Har. 2d Mtg. B.	100	200 Reading R. ... b10	44
2,000 Chi.&N.W.1st M.	63	200 do ... b30	44
2,000 do	62¾	400 do	43⅞
5,000 Chi.&N.W.2d M.	35½	800 do	44
5 Bruns. City L. Co.	6	33 Mich. Central R.	55¼
200 Erie Railroad	22⅜	300 do	55⅜
400 do	22¼	100 do	55⅝
25 Pac Mail Stm. Co.	85	300 do	55⅛
50 do	85¼	700 do ... b60	56⅛
100 do ... s60	85	50 M. So & N. Ind. R.	18⅛
200 do	85⅜	100 M.S.& N. I. G.S. b10	39
25 N. Y. Central R.	83	50 do	38⅞
150 do	83⅛	300 Panama R. ... s60	126
50 do	83¼	50 do	126¾
1000 Harlem R.	16⅜	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	70⅞
500 do	16½	50 do ... s30	70¼
100 do ... b10	16⅝	350 do ... s60	70⅛
400 do	16⅜	100 Chic.&R.Isl. R. b10	75⅛
100 do ... b30	16⅞	350 do	75⅝
200 Ill. Cent. R. Sp.	75		

New-York Mining Board, July 26.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	11	11¾	Pontiac	5	5½
Central	7⅞	8½	Quincy	36	38
Franklin	24	26	Rockland	26	26¼
Hancock	6½	7	Superior	4	4½
Isle Royale	15⅜	15⅞	Hamilton	1	2
Mesnard	5⅞	6	Columbian	3	3¼
Minnesota	80	80½	Phenix	—	—
National	—	39	Gardiner Hill	6⅝	7
North Cliff	3	3½	Guilford	3⅛	3⅝
Pewabic	52	53	North State	2	2¼
Pittsburgh	54	55	Silver Hill	1¼	1½

The sales were:

150 Copper Falls	11¾	500 Silver Hill ... b60	1⅜
200 Columbia ... b60	3¼	500 Guilford ... b60	3⅝
500 North State ... b10	2¼		

Thursday, July 26—P. M.

The Stock Market has been irregular to-day and heavy, and its general tone has rather justified the predictions of those who were of opinion yesterday that the course of the advance is checked, at least for the present. The long-continued and very rapid improvement of prices has had the effect of bringing a heavy supply of stocks upon the market, many of them purchased at rates upon which present prices afford a very handsome margin of profits, and at which the owners are anxious to realize. This, added to a slight tightening in the tone of the money market, demand loans on stocks being negotiated with more difficulty to-day, has given buyers the advantage, temporarily at least, and hence while the aggregate sales at the first Board were large, prices as the rule tended downwards. Between the Boards the market ruled irregular, improving in some descriptions and receding in others. At the Second Board the opening disposition was toward a rally, but the spirit appeared to die away at the close, and the sales made after the list was printed were generally on terms less favorable to the seller. New-York Central was sold down in the morning to 82⅞, but subsequently went up to 83⅛@83¼. Erie ruled at 22¼@22½, against 23¾ yesterday. Reading took quite an active turn to-day, and between five and six thousand shares were sold at the Boards in addition to the outside sales, at a range of 43⅝@44¾, closing at 44, ¼ higher than last evening. Hudson River was firmly held throughout the day, and went up to 57⅞, 1 advance. Harlem was heavy and ruled ¼@⅜ lower. Illinois Central, Galena and Chicago, and Southern Guaranteed, all closed about ½ lower than last evening. Michigan Central tended upward throughout the day, opening at 54⅞, and selling as high as 55⅞ at the close. Chicago and Rock Island closed dull but steady. Cleveland and Toledo was ⅜ lower. State Stocks were dull, and some slight concessions were made to effect sales. Tennessees were sold down to 90⅛, Virginias to 91, and Missouris to 82. Railroad Bonds were active, and tended upward. La Crosse Land Grants were sold at 23@23⅛, against 18½ two days since. Chicago and Northwestern second mortages went up to 35½, and Wabash do. to 41. Since the Second Board we hear of no sales, the heavy showers of rain interfering materially with out-of-door transactions. Annexed are the closing prices:

U. S. 5s, '74	101⅞@101⅞	Harlem pref	43⅛@43⅜
Indiana 5s	90 @ —	Reading	44 @ 44¼
Tennessee 6s	90⅛@90⅜	Mich. Central	55⅜@56
Virginia 6s	91 @ 91⅛	Mich. South	18 @ 18¼
N. Carolina 6s	96⅞@97⅞	Mich. Guartn'd	38 @ 39⅛
Missouri 6s	81⅜@81⅞	Panama	126⅛@127
Canton Co	19⅛@20	Illinois Cent	74⅞@75
Cumberland Cl	14⅛@14⅞	Gal. & Chicago	70⅜@70½
Pacific Mail	85⅞@86	Cleve. & Tol	37⅛@37¼
N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅜@83¼	Chi. & R. Isl'd	75¼@75⅜
Erie	22¼@22½	Chi., B. & Q	79⅛@80
Hudson River	57⅛@57⅜	Mil. & Miss	8⅛@9
Harlem	16⅜@16½	Ill Central 7s	96 @ 95½

We have been authorized by Mr. Campbell, the President of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, to state that the paragraph in the financial department of this morning's *Herald*, as sailing his Company, is entirely without foundation in fact, and most wanton in spirit. The Company is now in better condition than it has been for many years past. The receipts are constantly increasing, and the result of the present year's business will show the ability of the Company to pay the interest on all its debt, and the total expenses, which cover extensive improvements in the road and rolling stock. After these payments shall have been made, there will remain a moderate surplus. The Company have borrowed no money within the last eighteen months, and the interest on all bonds has been paid with commendable punctuality.

There is more activity in the Money Market to-day, and commercial paper is offering with more freeness, and in larger lines, but thus far there has not been any change in the rates, beyond perhaps a little more firmness on the part of lenders. Lines below four months of prime names are still comparatively scarce, and in more request than longer dates, even at the difference in rates, which rule at 5@5½ for prime up to 6@7 for fair, 60 days, and 6@6½@7 for prime to good, 4@6 months. On call 5@6, with the most doing in the best securities at the lower figure. There is something doing in Foreign Exchange this afternoon, mostly at 109⅞ for sterling, though one of the large City drawers is asking 110. Francs are not in very brisk demand, at 5f.16¼@5f.13¾. Some engagements of Specie are reported for Saturday's steamer, and the shipment is likely to be important. The Boston Banks, it will be seen by the returns in to-day's paper, are still losing specie, while those of New-Orleans, for the first time in several weeks, report an increase.

The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
New-York, July 21	$128,427,489	$84,259,435	$23,443,664	$8,833,619
Boston, July 23	64,852,961	10,751,313	5,335,523	7,523,745
Philadelphia, July 21	26,482,743	15,966,734	4,553,641	2,821,082
New-Orleans, July 21	15,802,224	16,504,940	9,607,448	10,072,382
Total	$235,925,417	$136,482,423	$42,940,276	$29,250,828
Last week	235,100,440	134,687,675	43,276,097	29,706,831
Last year	222,842,249	131,849,418	46,532,545	28,783,106

The Trustees of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 12 ℔ cent. on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending the 30th of June, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, on which day interest will be paid on the outstanding certificates at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and the whole amount of the certificates of 1853 will be redeemed in cash.

The Metropolitan Gas Light Company is about to open books for an additional amount of $380,000 of Capital Stock.

We have heretofore mentioned the commencement of a suit by the State to recover from the Central Railroad the tolls which would have accrued but for the Release law of 1851. The Albany *Statesman* furnishes a synopsis of the complaint of the Attorney-General, filed in the case:

1. The complaint rehearses the existence of the Company, by virtue of the act of April 2, 1853, that it is a Corporation subject to all the provisions of the act of 1850, requiring any Railroad running parallel to the Canal, to pay tolls to the Canal Fund, on property transported over said Road; and that it is composed of Roads forming a continuous line parallel with the Erie Canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie.

2. That by the terms of the original Charters of the several Roads forming the said line, the provisions of their Charters might be altered or amended at will by the Legislature of the State.

3. That by the act of May 7, 1844, several of the Companies forming the Cental Railroad were required to pay tolls on freight transported.

4. That these companies accepted the provisions and requirements of their charters, and complied therewith; that on the 1st day of January, 1847, when the Constitution of the State went into effect, they were paying to the Canal Fund tolls on all freight transported: that by the provisions of the said Constitution these tolls constituted a part of the revenues of the State Canals.

5. That by the provisions of the Constitution all the revenues of the State Canals were pledged to the payment of the State debt, and to the completion of the enlargement of the Erie, Genesee Valley and Black River Canals; that at the time when the act of 1851 went into effect pretending to release the several roads from the payment of tolls, the enlargement of the Erie, Genesee Valley and Black River Canals had not been completed; nor had the principal of the State debt been redeemed; and that by the provisions of the Constitution the Legislature is prohibited from selling, leasing or disposing of any of the Canals of the State.

6. That by the act of May 12, 1847, the several railroads which constitute the Central Railroad were authorized to carry freight upon paying to the canal fund the same rate of toll which the said freight would have paid, had it been carried on the canal, and that the tolls so paid should be deemed a part of the canal fund.

7. That the tolls collected from the railroads under the several provisions of the acts referred to, were a part of the revenue of the State Canals.

8. That afterwards, and while the said tolls constituted a part of the revenues of the State, and that on 10th of July, 1851, the Legislature of the State of New-York passed a certain pretended act, entitled an act to abolish tolls on railroads, whereby it was pretended and attempted to be enacted and provided, that all acts requiring the payment of State tolls by any railroad company, for the transportation of property on any railroad, were, after the 1st of December then next, so far as they conflicted with that act, thereby repealed.

9. Wherefore the complaint prays the Court to adjudge that the said last mentioned pretended act was and is unconstitutional and void inasmuch as the same disposed of the canals and their freight and revenues in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution.

10. And that the Central Company, notwithstanding said pretended act, is bound in law to pay to the canal fund as a part of the revenues of the State canals the same rates of toll for property transported thereon as if the act of 1851 had never been attempted to be enacted.

The complaint further alleges that the amount of tolls now due from the Central Company to the State, exceeds the sum of five millions of dollars, and of course asks for a judgment of that amount.

The venue is laid in Orange County, and the Company have the usual time (20 days) in which to make answer.

The returns from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road the third week in July show a gain of $13,000; of the Michigan Southern, $5,000; of the Michigan Central, $4,000; and of the Cleveland and Toledo, $1,300. The New-York Central's earnings for July are estimated at $600,000, against $504,000 in July, 1849.

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, to-day, were:

Received from all sources	$231,952 17
Payments on all accounts	354,547 77
Balance in all funds	5,217,533 17
For customs, $92,000.	

Mr. George Bell has been elected President of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, in place of Mr. Jacob Aims, retired on account of ill health.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Banks.	Loans. July 21.	Loans. July 14.	Specie. July 21.	Specie. July 14.
Citizens' Bank	$4,546,825	$4,309,533	$2,929,062	$2,912,891
Canal Bank	1,488,519	1,391,396	814,634	737,781
Louisiana	2,121,021	2,012,924	1,252,620	1,305,966
Louis'na State	3,766,726	3,619,454	2,377,861	2,390,565
Mec. & Traders	1,009,829	936,348	309,854	387,199
Bank of N. O.	1,200,269	1,128,242	43[illegible],934	411,906
Southern Bk.	298,283	266,885	227,449	171,001
Union Bank	981,161	1,011,094	566,4[illegible]3	573,743
Merchants' Bk	565,490	545,514	120,848	161,489
Crescent City	774,096	749,419	110,483	106,349
Bk. of America	1,050,036	1,107,629	487,220	385,985
Total	15,802,224	15,945,426	9,607,418	9,545,553
	Increase...	$856,798	Increase...	$61,895

Banks.	Circulation. July 21.	Circulation. July 14.	Deposits. July 21.	Deposits. July 14.
Citizens' Bank	$3,913,655	$4,010,320	$4,480,507	$3,616,294
Canal Bank	996,580	1,018,776	657,961	676,169
Louisiana	79[illegible],489	815,384	2,552,025	2,696,681
Louis'na State.	1,943,720	1,978,875	4,114,788	4,167,673
Mec. & Traders	328,993	338,440	763,556	813,356
Bank of N. O.	503,550	529,655	792,960	735,552
Southern Bk.	224,575	221,225	282,077	271,281
Union Bank	432,800	449,306	1,57,225	1,239,840
Merchants' Bk.	439,875	453,390	222,754	319,437
Crescent City.	265,415	259,485	247,866	255,058
Bk. of America	231,730	236,970	1,043,221	1,018,887
Total	10,072,382	10,310,825	16,504,940	15,800,818
	Decrease...	$238,443	Increase...	$704,132

Banks.	Exchange. July 21.	Exchange. July 14.	Due Dis. Banks. July 21.	Due Dis. Banks. July 14.
Citizens' Bank	$1,116,915	$1,354,802	$323,072	$181,108
Canal Bank	418,777	522,129	128,930	124,024
Louisiana	127,812	222,991	123,339	216,086
Louis'na State	259,305	299,423	102,456	78,023
Mec. & Traders	211,724	169,190	18,067	23,341
Bank of N. O.	213,932	215,543	75,726	99,538
Southern Bk.	581,949	634,674	....	....
Union Bank	181,741	171,268	282,708	352,185
Merchants' Bk	43,042	45,184	61,694	82,935
Crescent City.	64,554	56,199	41,082	38,487
Bk. of America	......	2,397	6,458	8,418
Total	$3,219,751	$3,713,790	$1,163,462	$1,510,220
	Decrease...	$494,039	Decrease...	$346,758

As compared with the previous week:

Increase in specie	$61,895
Increase in deposits	704,122
Decrease in circulation	238,443
Increase in short loans	856,798
Decrease in exchange	494,039
Decrease in distant balances	346,758
Decrease in long loans	821,800

BOSTON BANKS, JULY 23.

	July 16, 1860.	July 23, 1860.	July 25, 1859.
Loans	$65,153,413	$64,852,961	$58,214,040
Specie	5,686,020	5,355,523	4,662,014
Deposits	20,342,421	10,751,313	18,201,927
Circulation	7,560,626	7,523,745	6,987,221

The gross earnings of the Panama Railroad Company in June, 1860, were:

From Passengers	$50,933 00
From Freight Merchandise	42,245 51
From Freight Treasure	11,623 01
From Mail Transportation	8,333 34
Total	$113,134 86
Gross receipts 6 months ending June 30, 1860	$860,845
Gross receipts 6 months ending June 30, 1859	873,795

The following is a statement of the English Treasure which passed over the Panama Railroad, July 8, and was shipped per *Tamar* to Southampton:

Silver	$311,006 29
Gold	190,875 00
Total	$501,881 29

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, July 26, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 167 bbls. Ashes, 3,950 bbls. Flour, 341 bbls. Corn Meal, 43,503 bushels Wheat, 118,273 bushels Corn, 9,086 bushels Oats, 759 pkgs. Provisions, and 683 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 47 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 400 bags Rio and 375 bags Maracaibo, part at 15c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—There were 1,200 bales disposed of to-day, at 10⅞c.@10⅞c. for Middling uplands, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again declined, the available supply being heavy, while the demand is moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 05; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 10@$5 30; superfine Western at $4 90@$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 15@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 05	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including superfine, at $4 90@$5, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 480 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is very quiet at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal sells, in lots, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after, to-day, at about former prices. Sales 73,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 32@$1 36; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 25@$1 26; amber Wisconsin, at $1 24; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 14@$1 16; old White Kentucky, at $1 42; new do. do., at $1 50; and new red Southern at $1 27@$1 28 ℔ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and though being in good request, it closes heavily at drooping prices. The reported sales amount to 98,000 bushels, at 61c.@61½c., closing at 61c., for sound mixed Western, 60c.@60½c. for unsound do.; 62c.@63c. for Yellow Western; 63c.@65c. for round Yellow; and 70c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Sales 5,000 bushels. Oats are in limited demand, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@39c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State 39c.@40½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 12,000 bales North River at 85c.@96c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are quiet, to-day, including last year's crop at 6c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—The demand is fair for most descriptions and prices are quoted quite firm, generally. In Albany receipts have been liberal during the past week, though, according to the *Evening Journal*, less extensive than those of the preceding week: "The stock on hand, however, is ample, and the assortment of all kinds very good. Letters from Western correspondents have been received, advising their consignees that the bulk of the lumber to come forward will be shipped by the first of September, as they anticipate so great an advance of freights after harvest as to make it unprofitable to ship during the Fall. Should there be an important increase in the cost of transportation, lumber will have to advance in a corresponding ratio to insure a full supply for the Fall trade. The sales for the week have been moderately active, and several of the largest buyers have been in market laying in stock while freights and lumber rule low. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	8,720,972	1,223	560	4,750,700
1857	10,945,500	1,056	—	10,499,400
1858	2,710,812	43	—	1,254,685
1859	18,022,622	2,812	3,500	5,803,000
1860	10,256,000	2,711	—	4,557,472

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 23, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	83,712,981	17,400	8,170	19,355,117
1857	84,974,502	28,524	15,700	62,209,429
1858	119,304,160	12,583	69,145	50,753,135
1859	123,735,762	28,027	49,353	63,817,857
1860	135,549,600	22,117	36,468	45,744,779

MOLASSES—The demand is quite limited, and prices are somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues inactive, including Common at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request, chiefly within a range of from 37½c.@39c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, but at easier prices. The day's transactions reach 1,150 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 20@$19 25; New Prime at $14 25; Old Mess at $18 35, and Old Prime at $12 50, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal at 10⅞c.@11c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8⅞c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Lard is doing better. The day's transactions add up 350 tcs. and bbls., at 13c.@13½c., ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; 230 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in demand, at 7c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 70 tcs., in lots, at $4 62½@$4 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales to-day reached 2,000 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅞c.@7⅜c., Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@8⅜c., and Melado at 4⅜c.; with 800 boxes Havana at 7c.@7⅛c. ℔ ℔. Refining grades are quoted a shade easier.

TALLOW—Small sales were effected at 10⅛c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 400 bbls., chiefly at 20⅜c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates were higher to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,500 bbls. flour, at 2s. 6d.; 40,000 bushels grain, in bulk and bags, at 9½d.@10½d.; 60 bales wool, at ½d.; and 100 hhds. tallow, at 25s. For London, some flour, at 3s.; and 10,000 bushels wheat, in bags, at 10d. For Glasgow, 2,000 bbls. flour, at 2s. 4d.; and 5,000 bushels wheat, in bags, at 10d.

Sales of Real Estate....July 26.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

House and lot, No. 158½ Cherry-st., 21.1x75 feet, near Market-st., $4,800.

Plot of ground on Elm st., 4 feet 3 inches south of Duane-st., $6,900.

House and lot, No. 37 Hamilton-st., for $2,910.

House and lot, south side 37th-st., 175 feet east of 6th-av., 25.1x98.9, $4,900.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ALADDIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY & SON—MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WINTER GARDEN—CONSCRIPT—KIM-KA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HAMLET—HIS LAST LEGS—MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL—NECROMANCY.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, No. 658 Broadway—AGE OF INNOCENCE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Pony Express, with advices from San Francisco to the 11th inst., four days later, arrived at St. Josephs, Mo., yesterday. The steamer *Sonora* sailed for Panama on the same day on which the Express left, having on board upwards of a million in treasure, of which $983,000 is destined for this City. *No mails were taken on board the Sonora*, and all mail matter for Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus, South America and the West Indies was forwarded by express. The Democratic politicians in California were in the greatest state of anxiety relative to the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, the latest news received there being only to the time of the organization—the expresses and mails being all behind time. There is no mining news from Carson Valley. Great numbers of emigrants were arriving there from Salt Lake. Later advices are received from British Columbia, but they present no feature of special interest. The Puget's Sound Indians and the Coast Indians were amusing themselves by butchering each other. News is also received from the Sandwich Islands. The Hawaiian Legislature was in session. The various departments of the Government were reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

By the arrival of the Pike's Peak Express at St. Louis we receive news from Denver City to the 28th of June. Mining accounts are encouraging, some of the claims in the California Gulch having proved very rich. Business was generally improving and large trains of goods were arriving daily.

The State Convention of the Douglas Democrats in Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburgh yesterday, to take action in opposition to the State Committee, which has recommended a fusion of the two wings of the Democracy in the State. The proceedings were strongly opposed to any such movement. The State Convention of the Democracy of Vermont also convened yesterday, at Montpelier, and selected an electoral ticket. The Convention was unanimous for DOUGLAS.

The Prince of Wales with his suite yesterday embarked at St. Johns for Halifax, nearly the same ceremonies being observed as on his landing. On Wednesday night he attended a ball at the Government House at St. Johns.

A telegram from St. Johns, N. F., announces the arrival there of the Astronomical Expedition which went from the United States to Labrador to make observations of the recent solar eclipse.

The Yale College Commencement exercises closed last evening with the usual conferring of degrees. One hundred and eight members of the Graduating Class were made Bachelors of Arts, forty-six Masters of Arts, one Civil Engineer, and eight Bachelors of Laws.

Poughkeepsie, just at present, is shaking in the shoes of her good citizens. She is in trouble. Incendiaries are applying the lighted torch, or the not less dangerous but more insidious lucifer, to her dwellings. We chronicled, two days since, two disastrous fires, which destroyed property valued at nearly $100,000, both occurring within 18 hours, and each undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Yesterday morning before daylight a third fire took place, destroying several buildings and stables, and causing the death of six valuable horses. While the firemen were at work, two persons, supposed to belong to the incendiary party, were discovered in the act of cutting the hose, and arrested by the Sheriff. The damage of this last fire is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. The people of Poughkeepsie are naturally much excited about all this incendiarism.

In the Board of Aldermen last light, a petition from several citizens, asking permission to erect a tent in Jackson-square, in which to "preach the Gospel," was referred to the Committee on Streets. The Committee on Finance reported in favor of the ordinance authorizing the issue of $3,000,000, of Floating Debt fund, to liquidate obligations caused by deficiencies in the various funds. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company were directed to complete the paving of Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and to run their cars to and along Central Park. The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of paying the expenses incurred by the Committee relative to the contested seats in the Second and Eighth Districts, amounting to $2,500. The additional appropriations to the Comptroller's report for the current year were considered. Alderman BARRY got $55,000 inserted for printing and binding the documents of the Common Council. The same Alderman also obtained an appropriation of £20,000 for the purchase of the patent right of MICKLE & CARVILLE'S Fire Escape, for the use of the City. A motion was made by Alderman DARRAGH to strike out the item of $105,000 for the expenses of entertaining the Japanese Embassy, when Alderman OWENS, as one of the Committee of Entertainment, assured the Board that before the Comptroller was called upon to pay, he should be furnished with a list of all the items. According to all accounts, some of those items, if truthfully rendered, had better not be printed. The motion to strike out was eventually laid on the table.

The Board of Supervisers transacted considerable business last evening, though none of great public importance. A resolution to confirm the Inspectors and Canvassers elected last year, was adopted. Several bills, for various services in connection with the City Government, were passed. The County Treasurer sent in his weekly statement, which showed a balance of $222,735 88. The Comptroller transmitted a document respecting the additional appropriation necessary for the year, which amounted to $23,630. The Mayor sent in a veto to the resolution adopted at a previous meeting, to fit up the rear part of the Register's office as an additional apartment. The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the veto. The reporter of the *Herald* was ordered to be paid $214 for reporting the trial of JAMES SHEPARD for arson.

A Baltimore dispatch informs us that the *Great Eastern* will after all probably visit the Annapolis Roads, and give the denizens of that city an opportunity to view her vast proportions. The arrangements are said to be all made, and the required bonus raised.

The Chicago Zouaves arrived in this City yesterday morning, returning from Boston, and were escorted to West Point by the Second Company National Guards. Both companies drilled in front of Cozzens' Hotel, and elicited applause from a large crowd of civic and military spectators, Col. HARDEE complimented the Zouaves. To-day, at 6 P. M., the Zouaves leave for Philadelphia by the boat, and will be escorted to the landing by the Second Company.

Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, has rendered his decision upon the motion to open the judgments in the West Washington market case. In substance he grants the motion. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Esq., has commenced a suit, as taxpayer, to enjoin the City authorities from paying the bills for the Japanese reception. A motion for a preliminary injunction is noticed for the first Monday of August.

The Stock Market was heavy and unsettled, as buyers in most instances had any existing advantage. Money was more sought after, and though rates were essentially unchanged, lenders exhibited rather more firmness. There was some movement in Foreign Exchange for Saturday's steamer at very full figures.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat and Corn were rather more extensive, but prices were generally lower. Provisions were in fair request. Sugars were brisker, but refining grades were quoted a shade easier. Cotton was doing better. Coffee was quiet, having been held above the views of buyers. Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Molasses, Tallow, Hops, Hemp and Seeds, were inactive. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Whisky. Freights were firmer.

The Presidency in Congress.

To the intelligent foreigner, who has studied DE TOCQUEVILLE, and looks with interest at the working of American institutions, the most striking peculiarity of the actual Presidential canvass must be the professed readiness of popular leaders to defeat the popular will. Of the six candidates named, two alone calculate upon and work for an election by the people. The remainder, while professing absolute allegiance to the democratic principle, pretend to base their hopes of elevation to office upon the defeat of the popular will, and an election to be effected in one or the other branch of Congress of some candidate against whom a majority of the people will have pronounced. Setting aside the audacity of those who are now appealing to the masses of the people for suffrages which it is their design, if practicable, to nullify and dispense with, and the circumstance that a provision inserted in the Constitution as a last resort, to save the country from anarchy in case the people fail to elect, is to be used like a clever rule of legerdemain to make a President of the last man whom two-thirds of his countrymen would wish to see in that office, it may be worth while to inquire carefully into the probable result of this disfranchisement of thirty millions of population. And it is important in this connection to remember that the politicians who adopt this policy are those who are loudest in their professions of attachment to the Union, and in their assertions that its salvation is the disinterested aim of their labors.

Agreeably to the Constitution, when the returns from the several electoral colleges have been read by the Vice-President in the presence of the assembled Congress, and it shall have been ascertained that no candidate has a majority of all the electoral votes, it becomes the duty of the House of Representatives to choose from the three numerically highest names on the list the future President. A quorum of two-thirds is required for this purpose, the delegation of each State casting a single vote; and the successful aspirant must have a majority of all the votes. In the present Congress, the delegations as they stand would unquestionably distribute their votes as indicated in the subjoined table:

	Lincoln.		Breckinridge.
Connecticut	1	Alabama	1
Indiana	1	California	1
Iowa	1	Delaware	1
Maine	1	Florida	1
Massachusetts	1	Georgia	1
Michigan	1	Louisiana	1
Minnesota	1	Mississippi	1
New-Hampshire	1	Missouri	1
New-Jersey	1	Oregon	1
New-York	1	South Carolina	1
Ohio	1	Texas	1
Pennsylvania	1	Virginia	1
Rhode Island	1	Total	12
Vermont	1		
Wisconsin	1		
Total	15		

Illinois would vote for DOUGLAS and *Tennessee* for BELL;—the delegation from *Arkansas* is divided between DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE;—those from *Kentucky*, *Maryland* and *North Carolina* are equally divided between BELL on the one hand, and a Democrat on the other. The vote in the House would therefore stand thus:

Lincoln	15	Bell	1
Breckinridge	12	Equally divided	4
Douglas	1	Total	33

It is not at all likely that Kansas will be admitted in advance of the election,—so that 17 votes only will be required to elect. It is certain that, in the event of a failure to elect by the popular vote, LINCOLN will go to the House, and it is almost certain that BRECKINRIDGE will also. Whether DOUGLAS or BELL will be the third on the list is doubtful: but only one of the two can in any event be voted for.

LINCOLN will lack but *two* votes of an election: while BRECKINRIDGE will lack *five*, and either BELL or DOUGLAS would lack 16. It is obvious that neither of the latter could expect the whole body either of the Republicans or of the Democrats to come to his support, except under very extraordinary circumstances, and probably they would not do it in any contingency. The choice will lie practically between the other two; if one of them is not elected we shall have no President—but the question will go to the Senate, and that body will undoubtedly choose LANE to be acting President for the next four years. The certainty of this result, in the contingency supposed, will have a great influence upon the opponents of the Democracy in the House. We think it not impossible that, as a last resort, to prevent the election of LANE, some one of the Democrats on the Illinois delegation might join the Republicans, and give the vote of that State to LINCOLN—leaving him only *one* short of an election. Where he could get that one, it is not easy to see. Tennessee has seven Americans and three Democrats on her delegation, but scarcely any contingency can be foreseen in which her vote could be given to a Republican candidate. Kentucky has five Americans and five Democrats, and the chance of her voting for LINCOLN is not greater. Maryland has three of each, H. WINTER DAVIS, J. M. HARRIS, and E. H. WEBSTER, being the three Americans—and North Carolina has four of each upon her delegation. It is not easy to imagine any contingency in which either of these States would vote for a Republican,

The chances of BRECKINRIDGE to get the five votes he would need are still smaller. Arkansas is the only one of the four tied States that would vote for him, unless possibly North Carolina might do so. But he would still lack *three* votes, and nothing short of the downright purchase of some one American member on each of the delegations from Kentucky and Maryland, and of several on the Tennessee delegation, could possibly secure them for him.

It is clear, therefore, that if the election goes into the House, LINCOLN's chances are decidedly better than those of any other candidate. And it is altogether probable that no one could be elected, and that the struggle would be carried on with intense and constantly-increasing acrimony, until the 4th of March. We should have renewed, under infinitely more aggravating circumstances, the contest waged last Winter over the Speakership. And in that circumstance lies the imminent peril upon which the reckless men who would reserve the decision of the canvass from the popular voice, are preparing to precipitate the country. No sincere friend of the Union would care to see the contest then waged renewed upon the far more exciting issue of the Presidency. If repeatedly, at that time, the clamor of faction and the heat of partisanship ran so high as to inspire the calmest judgments with alarm for the safety of the Union, what must be the danger when the control of the Government, instead of the administration of order in a single branch of Congress, is at stake? Fresh from the excitement and fervor of the canvass, the members will assemble with every passion aroused to the utmost; and with partialities and dislikes wrought to the highest pitch. If, again and again during the recent session, an outbreak, pointing to revolution, seemed inevitable, how extreme the danger of such an event, when the same men bring to the discussion of so much more momentous a question, the high wrought feelings of a political campaign! He must surely be regardless of warning, and reckless of the future, who will complacently press the Rupublic to this formidable trial.

The Third China War.

If our Government has not already disposed of all the antiquated and unseaworthy vessels which figure in our Navy list, an admirable opportunity for employing them now presses upon the attention of the country. The latest advices from Hong Kong announce the departure from that port of a large British force, bound for the Pei-ho. Chusan had already been occupied by the French and English forces—the French, alert as usual, taking advantage of the hesitating steps of their allies to seize upon the best portions of the island, and hoisting the Imperial tri-color over the very stone walls which were painfully erected by the English for their own accommodation, at the time when they seized upon Chusan during the previous operations.

The third great war between China and the West may accordingly be regarded as already opened, and there can hardly be two opinions either as to the energy with which it will be prosecuted, or as to the result which must eventually be reached. England and France are too deeply committed to the humiliation of China to stop short of that end, and the scale upon which their preliminary preparations have been made is vast enough to prove that they fully appreciate the realities of their position. They have formally accepted the version given by Hon. Mr. BRUCE, the late English Envoy in China, of the events which accompanied the attempt of the English and French Ambassadors to pass the forts of the Pei-ho a year ago, on their way to exchange ratifications of the treaties of Tien-tsin, at the Chinese capital. Both the Cabinet of St. James and the Cabinet of St. Cloud have repelled the explanation tendered by the Chinese officials as inadequate and absurd. China declares that the way to Peking by Peh-tang lay open to the foreign Envoys, and that they had no right to insist on passing the Taku forts.

England and France reply that no intimation was properly given to their Envoys that they were to take their journey by Peh-tang, and that in no circumstances whatever can the firing of the Taku forts be regarded as anything less, than an outrage upon the ambassadorial character and the comity of nations. Nothing, of course, remains in such a posture of affairs, but an appeal to the "last argument of kings,"—an argument to which neither the English nor the French commonly evince any radical antipathy, and which the Chinese are evidently much more than commonly ready to encounter.

The British ultimatum, delivered to the Chinese authorities a few months since, and supported by a French ultimatum to the same effect, was sufficiently explicit and emphatic.

The celestial Emperor was called upon to make "an immediate, ample, and satisfactory apology" for firing on Her Britannic Majesty's ships-of-war, and to restore the vessels and *matériel* abandoned at Taku—to ratify without delay, at Peking, the treaty of Tien-tsin; to provide for the passage of the British Minister, "with due honor," to the capital; and "to pay promptly" four million *taels* for expenses incurred by the British "through the misconduct of Chinese authorities." This ultimatum was treated by the Chinese with contempt. In their answer they rejected all the demands, and intimated to Mr. BRUCE that he was "wanting in decorum, and insubordinate in language." Whether China relies upon the justice of her cause, or upon the scientific aid of those Russian "gray caps" which the retreating English profess to have discovered along the Chinese ramparts, on the disastrous day of the battle at Taku, does not now matter. Suffice it that China evidently means to fight for her policy, or her prejudices, if the reader prefers.

When once the fighting shall have begun in earnest, we may rely upon it that from beneath the relaxing grasp of the Chinese authority, swarms of river-robbers and coast-pirates will sally forth, as they have always done in like cases, along the Chinese shores; and that under the joint operation of these pests and of the inevitable military and naval manœuvres of the allies, our vast neutral commerce will at once become a prey to the spoiler and a heaviness to the owners. To protect this commerce, amounting now to more than fifteen millions annually, we have on the spot a squadron of three or four vessels, none of them either large enough to impose respect upon the naval forces of the European combatants, or small enough to be available in the pursuit and destruction of Chinese offenders fleeing upon the heels of each iniquity, with all the speed of oars and sails, into some secure and inaccessible nook of their huge and varied coast line. One-half of our East India squadron of six vessels and less than one hundred guns, has already been ordered home, and we are somewhat curious to see what our Government proposes to do, in the way of securing our national flag from dishonor, and our national interests from damage on the vast theatre now thrown open to the operations of a great maritime war.

POLITICAL WRANGLINGS—MR DILLAYÉ AND MR. GUTHRIE.—We published a day or two since Mr. DILLAYE's statement in regard to the circumstances of his arrest and trial at Pittsburgh on a charge of forgery, and the political motives which, as he alleged, were at the bottom of the whole proceeding. We made this publication as an act of justice to Mr. DILLAYE, who complained of the injury done him by the original publication of the case in the columns of the TIMES. It can scarcely be necessary to state that we had no thought or intention of indorsing his allegations against the individuals whom he supposed to be concerned in his persecutions. His resentment was especially directed against Mr. J. B. GUTHRIE, who had been employed in the Treasury Department as a Secret Agent of the Government, and upon whose charges Mr. DILLAYE had been removed from his position as Appraiser. We know nothing whatever of the character or conduct of Mr. GUTHRIE in this matter, and are certainly not in the least inclined to give any countenance or support to the aspersions upon them contained in the letter of Mr. DILLAYE. We leave his statements to rest exclusively, so far as we are concerned, upon his own responsibility.

The Japanese Swindle—A Movement to Resist Payment.

It seems we were slightly mistaken in supposing that no steps would be taken to resist payment of the nice little bill of $105,000 which the Common Council Committee have brought in against the City for "entertaining" the Japanese. Mr. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, as a City tax-payer, has stepped forward and applied for an injunction to restrain the Comptroller from paying the bill. Notice has been served upon that officer informing him that the motion will be made on the first Monday of August, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The following is the COMPLAINT, in which Mr. CHATFIELD sets forth at length the reasons on which it is based:

Levi S. Chatfield, of the City of New-York, plaintiff in this action, who brings this action as well in his own behalf as in behalf of all the taxable inhabitants of said City of New-York who may come in and be made parties, plaintiff therein complains of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of New-York, and Robert T. Haws, Comptroller of said City, defendants, and alleges as a cause of action:

First—That this plaintiff is a citizen of the United States, and a taxable inhabitant of the City of New-York, residing within the limits of the Corporation of said City, to wit: at No. 111 in Lexington-avenue; that he has resided at said No. 111 for the period of six years now last past, and has during all that time been assessed for the house and lot, No. 111, aforesaid, and is liable to pay taxes thereon, and will be assessed for and pay taxes thereon for the year 1860; that his said taxes have been constantly on the increase, although the valuation of his said house and lot has not increased during said period; that according to his best recollection the taxes levied upon said premises, exclusive of the Croton water tax, for the year 1854, was $74, or thereabouts, and the tax so levied for the year 1859 was upwards of $161, being an increase of over two hundred per cent. within a period of five years, and that much of said taxes have, in the opinion and belief of this plaintiff, *been imposed for unworthy objects, and have grown out of a corrupt, improvident and wasteful administration of the government and the affairs of said City*, and the plaintiff alleges and charges that said taxation is to a large extent unnecessary for the good government and welfare of said City, and is onerous and oppressive upon the taxpayers thereof.

Second—And the plaintiff further saith that heretofore a resolution or ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, which was concurred in and adopted by the Board of Councilmen of said City, and was approved by the Mayor thereof on the 5th day of June, 1860, by which resolution $30,000 of the money of the people of the City of New-York, and being derived, or to be derived, from the taxes, assessed and levied upon the taxable property of the said City, were appropriated to defray the expenses of receiving and entertaining the Embassy accredited by the Emperor or Government of Japan to the Government of the United States of America.

Third—And the plaintiff further says that, as he has been informed and believes, a Committee of Reception of said Embassy was appointed by the Board of Aldermen or by the Common Council of said City, and that the said Committee projected and directed that a ball be given at the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of June last past, at the expense of said City of New-York. And plaintiff avers that in pursuance of said scheme of giving a public ball, the said Committee caused to be issued tickets of admission to said ball, and distributed said tickets in such manner, and gave or sold the same to such persons as said Committee chose to designate or select; and complainant says he has been informed, and believes, *that said Committee and some of the members of the Common Council sold a large number of said tickets, at prices ranging from ten to one hundred dollars each, and appropriated the proceeds of said sales to their own use.*

Fourth—And complainant further saith that said ball was given and held at the Metropolitan Hotel on the evening of the said 26th day of June, 1860, and that all persons and residents of the City of New-York, as well taxpayers as other persons of said City, were excluded from said ball and from the rooms in which the same was held who did not possess and could not present one of said tickets of admission to the persons who acted as doorkeepers at said ball, and that the money of the City of New-York and of the tax-payers thereof was used or sought to be used by said Committee, and by the Common Council of said City, in the giving of balls and entertainments, from which said taxpayers were excluded, without any legal warrant or authority therefor.

And the plaintiff further saith that although only $30,000 were appropriated by said Common Council to defray the expenses of receiving and entertaining said Embassy, he has been informed and believes and so charges the fact to be, that bills have been presented to an amount exceeding *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars*, and that the same have been audited and allowed by the Common Council or by a Committee thereof to the amount of one hundred and five thousand dollars, for reception and entertainment of said Embassy, and that the said Committee audited and allowed the bills of Messrs. Leland, the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel to the amount of ninety-one thousand dollars, which bill of said Lelands contained the charges made for the expense of said ball.

And the plaintiff says, on information and belief, that the *whole expense of said Leland's, connected with said Embassy and with said ball did not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars*, and that before said bill was so audited and allowed at ninety-one thousand dollars, it was understood and agreed by and between said Lelands and said Common Council, or certain members thereof that said *Common Council, or some portion thereof, should receive of the bill so audited and allowed, or to be audited and allowed, the sum of thirty-three and one third per cent. thereof*, and that after making such corrupt and scandalous agreement, the said bill of said Lelands was audited and allowed at said sum of ninety-one thousand dollars or thereabouts, and the plaintiff says that it is the intention and design of said Common Council to procure said bills and said sums to be imposed and assessed upon the taxable property of said City, and to be levied and collected from the taxable inhabitants thereof, and that it is the intention of the said Comptroller to place or insert the same in the tax-levy or list for the ensuing year, and to procure the same to be levied and collected as such taxes.

And the plaintiff says, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City possess no power or authority to impose, levy and collect taxes from the taxable inhabitants of said City to be expended in giving balls and entertainments, or in receiving and supporting guests or strangers of any grade, caste or nation, and have no right or power to levy and collect taxes from the people of the City *to give or donate to the members of the Common Council of said City, or any of them, or to pay upon or to carry into effect the corrupt and fraudulent agreement above set forth.*

The plaintiff, therefore, demands judgment that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty be perpetually and forever restrained and enjoined from in any manner levying the said one hundred and five thousand dollars upon the taxable property of said City of New-York, or upon the property of the taxable inhabitants thereof, and from collecting any part of said money for taxes in said City, and that the Comptroller of said City be forever enjoined and restrained from paying the same, or any part thereof, to the said Lelands or to any other person or persons whatever.

L. S. CHATFIELD, plaintiff in person.

This is taking the Japanese bull by the horns. And if Mr. CHATFIELD can sustain the statements made in his complaints, he will not only save the city a heavy expense, but convict some of our public officials of crimes and misdemeanors which they ought to expiate in State prison. We hope he will push the matter with all the vigor which its importance requires.

But we must confess that we have no great confidence in these *ex post facto* proceedings. Injunctions have been obtained,—serious charges have been made,—Aldermen have even been indicted before now for corruption; but in no single instance has the City profited to the extent of a dollar thereby. What became of the indictments against a number of the Aldermen some years ago? What became of the suit against Mr. HENRY ERBEN to recover money which he was said to have received twice over? In some way or other, more or less mysterious, all these proceedings are quietly quashed,—the newspapers cease to talk about them, and they pass from them emory of the public.

We have very little doubt that this Japanese swindle will end in the same way. Some little stir will be made about it in the Courts; the Aldermen will "lie low" until the storm passes over; the forms of trial may be gone through with—but no direct testimony can be produced to prove the thing a swindle—and eventually the money will be paid and duly divided, and thus the affair will end.

We alluded yesterday to one of the defects of our State laws on the subject of bribery, which finds a forcible illustration in this case. Mr. CHATFIELD alleges that "it was agreed upon between the LELANDS and certain members of the Common Council," that the latter should receive *one-third of the amount of the bill* of the LELANDS, as a consideration for auditing and allowing it. If this be true, the agreement was secretly made by the two parties,—each of whom, according to the law, is equally guilty and equally liable to punishment,—and both of whom may consequently refuse to testify. Where, then, is it possible to get any evidence on such a subject? The law should be so amended as to punish the *bribed party alone*,—and make it the interest of the man who bribes him, to bring him to justice. Under such a law something might be done towards punishing the venal scoundrels who disgrace and degrade our positions of public trust.

Dr. Cheever and Slavery.

The *Independent* is evidently inclined to keep Dr. CHEEVER exclusively for its own castigation. It has been very severe upon his course in soliciting British aid in support of his church, but is greatly distressed that the TIMES should have given heed to its own statement, that he permitted a slaveholder to belong to his church, while he was denouncing slaveholding as a crime. The *Independent* dwells especially upon the fact that Dr. C.'s accusers in this matter are anonymous,—although the lady, who who was the slaveholder referred to, is herself the authority for what has been said. It is true, as our neighbor alleges, that Dr. C. is a clergyman, and that his veracity should not, therefore, be lightly questioned. But the *Independent* will very cheerfully concede that he is not infallible, and that his assertions are not to be taken as conclusive in his own behalf, against the testimony of others equally respectable.

We publish below a letter from two gentlemen, who have been officers in Dr. CHEEVER's Church, and whose character stands unimpeached in this community. They refer to other gentlemen of equal position as additional witnesses to the truth of what they state. Perhaps the *Independent* will consider their averments as worthy of attention, even against the statements of Dr. CHEEVER. The following is their letter, addressed to the Editors of the *Observer:*

MESSRS. EDITORS: You have called our attention to "Dr. CHEEVER's Denial" (in your last paper) in the matter of the slaveholding member in the Church of the Puritans, in which Church we were officers, and one of us from its foundation.

We notice he says the member came from "a Methodist Church," and "never made known to me (him) any of her investments, if such she held, as her husband now intimates, of her property in human beings." This denial is also very indignantly made in the report of his speech published in the *Tribune* of the 14th inst., and by his authority in an editorial in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this City of March last.

We are greatly surprised that Dr. C. should make this denial.

The following statement made recently to one of us in presence of witnesses, by the member in question, is to the point:

"I joined the Church of the Puritans by letter from the McCord Presbyterian Church, Lexington, Kentucky,—was never a member of a Methodist Church. Dr. CHEEVER, for years before I left his Church, knew by frequent conversations with me, that I was the owner of slaves. Several times after preaching his strong Anti Slavery sermons, *he came directly to my house to assure me he had no application to me in his preaching on the subject, and did not wish me to feel that he applied his preaching on this subject to me.*"

The fact that this lady, (who was a faithful teacher in the Sabbath-school, and a most worthy and active member,) was an owner of slaves during the term of her membership, was well known to ourselves and families, and was frequently the topic of conversation with her and other members of the Church. Indeed, there was no attempt to conceal it.

Her request for a letter of dismission and recommendation was presented by the pastor himself, at one of the regular evening meetings of the church in November or December of 1856. No objection being made by the pastor, or any member, it was issued, according to the usual custom, at the expiration of a week.

Among the members who knew or had heard, before the letter was issued, of her owning slaves, we name by their own consent, (with the exception of Mr. PHELPS, who is absent.) Henry A. Hurlbut, Charles Abernethy, George D. Phelps, Rev. Dr. John J. Owen, and their families, and Deacon Wm. H. Smith. Deacon SMITH was an officer in the church, and recollects distinctly before he went to reside in Europe, in 1852, it was understood in the church that this lady was an owner of slaves.

We deeply regret the occasion for this note, but our past relations to a church once dear to us, and the vindication of historical truth, demand so much at our hands.

O. E. WOOD,
E. M. KINGSLEY.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

We are at a loss to explain the complaints of the *Independent* in this matter just now, inasmuch as that paper was one of the first to direct public attention to the subject. It said only a fortnight since that "it is a well-attested fact that for nearly ten years a slaveholder was a member in full communion in Dr. CHEEVER's Church, and instead of being disciplined, though the case was made known to the officers of the church, was recently dismissed by letter in good standing." This is quite as much,—indeed, it is all that we have said; and it is fully sustained by the testimony of the two Deacons of Dr. C.'s Church, which is given above.

State Lands Around the City—West Washington Market.

The *Tribune* states that surveyors, employed by the State Commissioners of the Land Office, are now in this City, surveying the lands made by filling out in the North and East Rivers *beyond* the line of low-water mark, which is the boundary of the City and the limit of its ownership. They are doing this under the law of last Winter, designed to define the claim of the State to these lands,—and authorizing their sale to the City at a price to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Land Office, or, if the City declines to purchase, then at auction to the highest bidder. Of the general effect of this law the *Tribune* says:

The "made lands," to which the above act applies, include, on the North River, the ferry landings of the Hoboken and Jersey City Companies, *West Washington Market*, the Hubert-street Fort, the Battery for 400 feet front, running back about 800 feet; thence along South-street, at the South Ferry, and various places along that street to Corlear's Hook; and thence to Grand-street, Broome-street, Delancey-street, and the dry dock foot of Tenth-street. The property known as the Lowber property, bought of R. W. LOWBER by the City, for a market site, at an exorbitant price, *all belongs to the State*, together with a large amount of land in that immediate vicinity, as well as further north. *Under this act the Legislature have enabled the City to obtain the land at a merely nominal sum. Should the City decline to purchase, many sales which she has effected to private parties will be invalidated, and the Treasury will be heavily assessed for damages in consequence.*

This is precisely the view of the case which we have taken from the beginning;—and it is the view upon which our City authorities must act, or else plunge the City into an expenditure of millions of dollars to remedy their own culpable carelessness and stupidity.

Meantime, Judge INGRAHAM has made a decision in regard to a portion of this property which exhausts *his* ability to involve the City in prolonged litigation, with the moral certainty of an adverse result, and the consequent loss of several hundred thousand dollars to the City Treasury. He has ordered the judgments in the famous West Washington Market cases to be set aside,—and the whole question to be tried anew, the plaintiffs having liberty to amend their complaint. Thus far he gives no reasons for this decision. He expressly waives the question of title and damages,—the only question of general interest,—makes no charge of collusion or fraud against any of the parties concerned, but contents himself with granting the motion of the Corporation Counsel. In our judgment the result of this proceeding will be highly disastrous to the City.

The State, it will be remembered, by the act of the Commissioners of the Land Office, leased these lands to TAYLOR and BRENNAN, who sued for the rents in order to test the title. A jury carefully picked from City taxpayers, after a long and closely contested suit, decided that *the title was in the State*, and awarded the claimants under the State damages for rents, collected by the City during six years of the time which it had held adverse and illegal possession,—that being the whole period for which damages were then claimed in the plaintiffs' complaint. The jury also struck off a strip of land, fronting the river, *forty-eight* feet in width, which was embraced in the claim, because the proof that this strip was beyond low water mark, when filled in, did not seem conclusive. After the verdict was rendered, the City authorities,—seeing no reasonable prospect of changing it, as it was clearly in accordance with law and fact, stipulated not to appeal the case, provided the plaintiffs would relinquish the claim to the *forty-eight* feet referred to. This was agreed to.

All this is changed by Judge INGRAHAM's decision reopening the case. The plaintiffs will at once amend their complaint and sue for *sixteen years* of back rents instead of six, and renew the claim to the additional forty-eight feet. We do not believe that either Judge INGRAHAM, or Judge BRONSON, or the Comptroller, entertains the slightest doubt that the title of the State to these lands will be fully maintained and established,—or that the City is legally accountable to the State and its grantees for every dollar of the back rents during the whole time of its adverse possession. The legal controversy can have but one result: the City is in the wrong, and must take the consequences. It is a trespasser upon State lands, and must relinquish the property and pay damages. And the result of this decision will be to break up an amicable adjustment of this controversy,—to double the claim against the City for back rents, and to renew the contest for forty-eight feet of land fronting the river, which the State had relinquished, but will probably now recover. It is not easy to decide whether the City suffers most from the direct depredations of those who live by plundering it, or the misguided zeal of officials who seek a reputation for vigilance, without regard to prudence or probable results.

The *Tribune* concedes fully the wisdom of settling this controversy, so far as the title to the lands is concerned, upon the amicable and easy terms provided by the law of last Winter. But it denies the power of the Commissioners of the Land Office to make over to its lessees the claim for back rents. Whatever doubt may have originally rested on this point is removed by the law of last Winter, by which the Legislature expressly confirms the action of the Commissioners and makes their release of these rents a binding contract with the State.

So far as TAYLOR & Co., the claimants, are concerned in this matter, they are probably benefited by the decision,—which enables them to more than double their claim. The interest of the City lies clearly in settling the controversy upon the best terms possible. It has nothing to gain by protracted litigation. The law of last Winter authorizes the settlement of this controversy on equitable terms, and the sale to the City of all these State lands at an equitable price, to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Land Office. It is the evident policy of the authorities to avail themselves of this provision.

Minor Topics.

—The construction of our common law supposes every man innocent until he is proven to be guilty. Nor are we aware that the code of any civilized country authorizes one man to shoot another on suspicion of crime; yet the statutes of both Canada and Massachusetts seem of late to have been thus liberally interpreted, and we read of men being shot on sight with as much indifference as though they were woodcock or snipe, and fair game to the first sportsman that had a mind to bag them. In Somerville, Mass., a man building a house on the site of one which had been burned, stationed a watchman on the premises to prevent a repetition of the incendiary experiment. The watchman, like a faithful guardian, kept his eyes open, and discovered a man climbing in at the window, whereupon, without a word or a question, he leveled his musket and deposited a bullet in his head; nor are we told that the community ever accused the extempore musketeer of being over-zealous for his master's interests. True, the intruder may have been an incendiary, but, as he was a stranger in the town, and the house was unfinished, there was also a strong probability that he was only seeking gratuitous lodgings, and was wholly guiltless of any fiery intentions. In Waterloo, Canada, the same little bit of ball-practice was repeated. A man who had missed some hay, armed himself, and stood watch over the field. At about the twelfth hour of the night, a man entered the inclosure; the self-appointed sentinel hailed, but, receiving no answer, fired, and the man fell. The fusileer made an examination, and discovered that he had killed a near neighbor. Now, these summary proceedings might answer well enough in a wilderness, but in a settled country they fall little short of barbarism. A man's life is certainly worth more than a red squirrel's; the Canadian laws are not quite so Draconian as to affix the death penalty to the larceny of a whole meadow of hay, much less to authorize murder on presumption of a man's stealing a wisp. The fact of the matter is that men are everywhere becoming altogether too handy with weapons, and too much disposed to take law into their own hands; and the action of our judicial tribunals does little towards working a change in this respect.

—In Cincinnati, last week, they had a rain-storm, which lasted, with very brief intermissions, for seventy-two hours, accompanied with thunder and lightning, of a kind designated by the journals of that city, as awfully grand. On Thursday night the storm commenced, on Sunday night it ended. The "oldest inhabitant has been refreshing his memory for a parallel visitation of severe weather, but cannot find one. The wind blew all the time from the West, and the inhabitants of the Queen City are disposed to set off their Great Western against the Empire City's *Great Eastern*.

—The rumor extensively circulated in American papers that the ROTHSCHILDS are the proprietors of the London *Times*, the correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* contradicts. He says: "MR. WALTER is not the only great proprietor of that paper, for a MRS. ANNIE BRODIE is nearly, if not equally, as much concerned in its prosperity. The paper is divided into sixteen shares. Among the names will be found HOGGS, CARDENS, TITES, WOODS, &c., and in fact, it is a little joint stock company in which there is no ROTHSCHILD, as rumor some time since asserted."

—It is generally conceded that manufactures contribute materially to the growth and permanent prosperity of a city, but Cleveland seems to regard them in quite another light. If any one should deliberately assert that a Grand Jury could be found to present a mill as a nuisance, on account of its smoke, he would be looked upon as a wag intending a pleasant satire on the fastidiousness of those few people who regard the gratification of their noses as paramount to commercia interests generally; and yet the Grand Jury o Cleveland have done this very thing. They ha.

found a bill against a rolling mill for "making a smoke"—administering a rebuke to the very interest which has brought Cleveland to the position of being one of the chief manufacturing cities of the West. The proprietors of the mill should sell their works and invest the proceeds in cologne, wherein to drown the dainty-nosed inhabitants. Even in Boston they allow mills to smoke, though the same privilege is not extended to citizens and strangers.

—Some ten or fifteen days ago the *Herald* published what purported to be Senator SEWARD'S reply to Mr. GREELEY'S famous letter, dissolving their political partnership. It was so palpably bogus, and bore so clearly the earmarks of the *Herald's* invention, that it attracted no attention anywhere until the *Post* copied it with mysterious intimations that it knew it to be genuine. The *Tribune* upon this states that "the reply is of course bogus—no such letter having ever been received by H. G. nor (of course) written by Gov. S." There seems to be quite a number of newspapers devoted to the business of forging and circulating political and personal letters. But for fear of the law they would probably extend their operations to the more lucrative departments of the same business.

—As an interesting incident in the career of HICKS, it has been stated that, in his last moments, while the Sheriff was adjusting the rope around his neck, he addressed that official and requested him not to "draw the knot so bloody taut." This is a most unwarranted reportorial invention. It is quite probable that he thought the hemp was rather tightly drawn, and that, being a sailor, if he had expressed his sentiments at all he would have done so in nautical phraseology; but the simple truth is that he made no remark at all. Whatever may have been HICKS' crimes, he was certainly never guilty of the Congressional folly of printing speeches which were never made, and justice to his memory demands that the sensation story be contradicted.

—The *Daily Globe*, of Toronto, is jealous a paper. It envies its neighboring British Province, whereof St. Johns is the capital, because the Prince of Wales first set his royal foot on New-Brunswick soil. In this wise the *Globe* speaks of that occurrence: "The inhabitants of that *ancient and fishy* town have reason to congratulate themselves on being the first to welcome the Prince to America." If ancient, why fishy? If fishy, why ancient? Fish and antiquity are not congenial. In a similar spirit of jealousy, the Philadelphia papers say of the *Great Eastern*, now that it is certain that she will not enter the Delaware, "Let the old hulk go; it is time she was gone." Has any one heard of sour grapes?

—At a tavern near Baltimore a novel and rather serious accident lately occurred. As a customer was lighting a cigar, a spark of fire dropped from the match into the bunghole of a barrel of brandy which stood near the counter. The fluid exploded like a mine, tearing off half the roof of the house, and seriously injuring two bystanders. Strychnine, tobacco and bootlegs have long been recognized as the principal and constituent elements of whisky, but the introduction of camphene and gunpowder into its composition is rather a novelty. Possibly the drinkers may object.

—When the Nova Scotians prepared to present the Prince of Wales, first with a Newfoundland dog, and subsequently with a grindstone, human ingenuity was puzzled to discover the appropriateness of the last gift. The most sensible suggestion is that they intended the grindstone to be tied to the dog's neck—thus enabling the Prince to rid himself at pleasure of this rather inconvenient appendage to his travels.

—A country paper, under the head of "Life in New-York," says: "No less than four distinct cases of stabbing—one or two probably fatal—occurred in New-York, last Saturday evening." Most people would opine that this was death in New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Disunion Gong—Conspiracy of Southern Secessionists—The Douglas Committee at Washington—Death of Mr. Gales.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

Your neighbor of the *Herald* seems to be growing superstitious in his old age. Last week he frightened all the old ladies who read his paper with the idea that a physical phenomenon of some pretensions to respectability, betokened nothing less than war, pestilence and famine, if not a dislocation of the earth from its proper place in the Solar sphere; and this week, probably, from the disordered state of his nerves, he magnifies a very harmless and very common phenomenon which has appeared in the Southern political skies, into a fearful omen of disaster to the Union. If your antiquated cotemporary had possessed half the sagacity and prophetic ken to which he lays claim, he could not fail to read in the brilliant meteor which passed over your City from West to East, the harbinger of the glorious Republican victory which our gallant leader sends up greeting from his prairie home beneath the setting sun; while nothing but servile imbecility could excuse the feverish excitement and trepidation into which he has wrought himself over the beggarly pyrotechnic display of the South Carolina fire-eater.

For, to take a more serious view of the importance attached by the *Herald* to the letter of KEITT, the companion in arms of QUATTLEBUM and representative from Whippy Swamp, would be anything but creditable to the editor's patriotism. In the highly-displayed editorial introduction to the treasonable effusion of the political coxcomb, the *Herald* makes statements which fifty years ago, in the better days of the Republic, would have subjected its proprietor to trial for high treason, and nothing but the plea of second childhood could bring him forth unwhipped of justice. It will be noted, by those who carefully read the article, (and I would respectfully direct the attention of Attorney-General BLACK to it,) that a plot is revealed for the overthrow of the Government. KEITT speaks of the future,—says what he would desire to see,—but cautiously abstains from revealing plans or naming accomplices. But the enthusiastic Mr. BENNETT, whose imagination is all aglow with the idea of a Union torn in fragments, forgets all maxims of prudence, and blurts to the world the whole treasonable plot, with time, place, and the names of the chief conspirators. Richmond, the very spot on which THOS. JEFFERSON, as President, had AARON BURR arraigned for high treason before Chief Justice MARSHALL, is to be disgraced by being made the head-quarters of this band of traitors. It is not your correspondent, but the *Herald*, that charges the whole body of Southern planters, the Southern legislative bodies, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, with being deeply and criminally implicated in this plot, with Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE at their head. All of these parties, with the exception of KEITT, the sky-scraper, have indignantly denied this charge of treason. BRECKINRIDGE denied it here in a speech, on the night of his nomination, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress have time and again denied it, "with an oath." But here comes a hoary accomplice, the organ, apologist and defender of the traitorous scheme, and *peaches*. I submit that the matter should not be passed over in silence. A legal investigation should be made; the editor of the *Herald* should be put upon his oath, if not subjected to the thumb-screw, and he should be made to give more specific information to Government of the nature and extent of this conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution and the Union.

Some may attach the more consequence to this revelation of the *Herald* from the fact that the Douglas organ in this City, last Winter, intimated pretty strongly that the Southern members of the Cabinet would not resign their authority to a "Black Republican" President. You perceive, therefore, that there is some reason for circumspection on the part of the friends of the Union. The public plunderers who have had control of the Government for eight years past have no intention of surrendering the spoils, if they can retain them on the cheap terms of expending a little breath in bullying and brow-beating. It would be the most natural thing in the world for the faction which had the audacity to set up as the regular party, after seceding at Baltimore, to try the same bold game after the election. This could never succeed, of course. Not a tithe of the Southern people would give it the least countenance; while no one in the Free States, except a few base hirelings, would listen to it. But with the disunionists and Slavery propagandists it is a question of life and death—of political domination or obscurity, of spoils or beggary. They roll treason under their tongues as a sweet morsel, and if their courage was in any degree equal to their ambition and lust of office, the Union would not last a month longer than their tenure of power. But here is the difficulty: They lack the pluck to execute their treasonable threats, which are thrown out more with a view to frighten timid old women in pantaloons than for any more desperate and daring purpose. Four years ago this argument of danger to the Union rendered essential service to the cause of the sham Democracy. But it has now fallen into disrepute, and all the more sagacious as well as respectable members of the party disown it. It is only the gaseous oracles of the party, such as KEITT, QUATTLEBUM, YANCEY and the *Herald* which now stoop to it.

The death of Mr. GALES, the venerable editor-in-chief of the *National Intelligencer*, marks an era in the history of Washington. No two names have been so long or more honorably connected with it than those of GALES and SEATON. Besides conducting the leading paper in the city, which was, at the same time, for a long period the leading paper in the Union, each of those gentlemen has been twice Mayor, and might at almost any time during the half century of their residence here have had that office, if their editorial engagements had permitted them to engage in municipal affairs. Though Mr. SEATON still lives, and has the promise of years of health and active usefulness, I find it difficult to speak of his deceased friend and partner as disconnected from him. To the people of this community, and to the tens of thousands, embracing two or three generations, in all parts of the land, who have had their opinions formed by the perusal of the columns of the *Intelligencer*, the names of GALES and SEATON seem as indissoluble as the Siamese twins. It would be difficult to name a man now living in this country, the death of whom would awaken a feeling of heartfelt sorrow in more breasts than will be touched by the stroke which severs this editorial partnership. They have been eminently popular, without ever having sought popular applause. During the highest party excitement, they have ever commanded the respect and regard of all parties. Their hold upon the popular heart was founded upon high qualities of soul and intellect, which rendered them at once private benefactors of the poor, and capable men of affairs. If the testimony of a whole community is worth anything, two more generous givers to all who needed their charity or kindness never lived in Washington than GALES and SEATON; while their elegant and liberal hospitality has been one of the most attractive features of social life in the Federal Metropolis from the days of MADISON to the present time. The funeral of Mr. GALES, which took place from his residence on Tuesday, attests the high estimation in which he was held. Some ninety printers, to which profession he belonged, followed him to the grave, walking in procession besides some seventy carriages, public and private. His remains are interred at the Congressional cemetery. He leaves a widow but no children.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are most industrious and indefatigable in their efforts to make the Northern people believe that he has the prospect of carrying some three or four, or perhaps half a dozen Slave States. If the friends of LINCOLN were half as pertinacious in asserting his popularity in the border Slave States, as the Douglas party are in claiming the Gulf States for the Little Giant, there is no knowing what your Northern people would think of the South. I assure you, without exaggeration, that my knowledge of the South, and my information from that quarter warrants the belief that the Republican candidate can poll more votes in the Slave States which lie contiguous to Mason and Dixon's line, and to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, than Mr. DOUGLAS can poll in those which empty their waters in the Gulf of Mexico; and I will give him his chances in South Carolina for good measure. I have all along believed that with a timely and vigorous effort Mr. LINCOLN could have carried Delaware. But I fear that the opportunity for thorough organization has been lost in dallying with the Bell and Everett Party, who now propose to repay them by coalescing with the Douglas faction. In Missouri it is well known that the Republicans can poll thousands of votes. In Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, we have the unmistakable evidences of rising Republican organizations, and there can be little doubt that if the Republicans in all these States choose to vote directly for LINCOLN, instead of helping their ungrateful friends of the Bell and Everett Party, they will poll more votes than DOUGLAS will receive South of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. It is now manifest that the "Constitutional Unionists" and the "Popular Sovereigntyites" have entered into a solemn league and covenant with a view to defeat LINCOLN, and throw the election of President into the House of Representatives. I have been surprised to find that "Old Line Whigs," or "Americans" whom I had believed to be beyond the reach of the seductions of "Democracy," in any of its forms, are giving countenance to this unholy and unnatural alliance between Sam and Paddy. But it is too late. The Democratic Party is hopelessly divided, and the exhumed remains of the old Whig organizations joined with the weaker fragment can neither elect BELL or DOUGLAS, nor prevent the election of LINCOLN. Still, it will be an instance of unprecedented Christian forbearance on the part of the Republicans to give aid and comfort to the Bell faction while its leaders are leagued with DOUGLAS for the defeat LINCOLN. OBSERVER.

Funeral of Joseph Gales.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25.

The funeral of the late venerable and venerated JOSEPH GALES took place yesterday from his country seat at Eckington. Probably the death of no one person in the District of Columbia could have inspired so many feelings of mingled pleasure over the past, and respectful sorrow for the event which sooner or later will happen in every household. The demise of Mr. GALES was expected, still it lessened not the affecting testimonies, which in the instances of others, not so widely beloved, are prompted by the sudden dropping from the ways of men of those who are recognized characters thereon.

In manifestation of respect on the present occasion for one who worthily filled the Chief Magistracy, as well as every other office in a long, varied, arduous and able career, the City Hall was draped in mourning. The offices of the *Congressional Globe* and *National Intelligencer* were also garbed in the trappings of grief, and that of the *States and Union* was closed. The bookstores on the avenue and leading streets were also closed from the hour at which the funeral was announced to take place, and the citizens of every class, by good words and reminiscences of the dead, kept the solemn excitement of the occasion paramount to all things else during the day.

Eckington, the splendid and extensive farm-seat of Mr. GALES, is situated just outside the Boundary-street, at the North side of the city, and about a mile and a half from the City Hall. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the numbers of carriages wending their way to its magnificent oak groves and cool shades was a satisfactory commentary on the good and generous life of its late owner. In those carriages were some of the very oldest and some of the very best people of the city, men who had been identified with its intellectual, moral and political growth, and who had been the cherished friends, contemporaneous associates and assistants in the social, political, reportorial, and municipal circles in which Mr. GALES moved.

The body of the deceased lay in one of the back parlors of the first floor of the mansion, and it was a touching sight to see old WALTER JONES, and Gen. WEIGHTMAN, and STANSBURY, the reporter, and Capt. W. A. RIND, (*the* editor of *the* Georgetown paper, when that dilapidated locality was a great city, and the patron of Washington,) and others, taking their last look at, and warning from, the cold monitor in that coffin.

President BUCHANAN sat at the right hand, behind the head of the coffin, and Col. SEATON at the left. If I were inclined to philosophize, and point a moral, how thrillingly effective one's sentences might be made by this single group, especially so when Rev. Dr. PYNE dwelt with such simplicity and affection on the honored and honorable character of the deceased, and lauded his efforts for good—having the talents to do evil—in this great focus of temptation. But it is a time, not for ghastly contrasts between the dead and the living, but of honor to the former.

After Dr. PYNE had paid his personal tribute to the nature and career of the deceased, speaking from a knowledge of thirty-five years, the funeral procession was formed, the clergyman, Dr. PYNE, of St. John's Church, and Dr. BUTLER, of Trinity, leading. After the hearse came the mourners—Gen. WEIGHTMAN, WALTER JONES, Esq., RICHARD S. COXE, Esq., J. B. WILLING, the able collaborator of the *Intelligencer*, Mr. HODGE, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a gentleman from the War Department whose name I failed to obtain. Then came the family and relatives of the deceased, who were numerous, including all the branches of the Seaton, Lee, May, Monroe and Walker families, among them Miss JULIANNA MAY, the American prima donna. After the blood relatives and their kin came the *attachés* of the office, including Major THOMAS DONOHO, whose bright face and boyish manners are so well known and remembered by every visitor to the counting-office of the *Intelligencer* office any time this half a century; Alderman MOORE, the foreman and impartial news editor, JOHN F. COYLE, Esq., old Mr. BASSFORD, who has kept "since the year one" an account of every house built in the City; in another carriage came Mr. STANSBURY, Mr. DIBBLE, GALLAGHER, and SARGENT, working associates and aids at various times of Mr. GALES. The President's carriage here was interposed, and was followed by the corporation and its officers. Then came the servants of Eckington to the number of seventeen; prominent among them was MOSES, Mr. GALES' body-servant and driver, who might be seen every day for years driving the cosy little family coach to the office in Seventh-street, and pulling up opposite the door, helping—half carrying—his invalid master into the dust covered two-story brick.

Citizens followed next in a lengthy *cortège*, among whom, in the world of journalism, were Mr. E. KINSMAN and Mr. JOHN SAVAGE. There would have been a large assembling of the Press, but the members who congregate here in Winter have gone to their homes or the watering-places. Among the others were J. C. MAGUIRE, RICHARD WALLACH, GEORGE GIDEON, FRANCK TAYLOR; Messrs. RIGGS, SUTER, and LEA, the bankers; JOHN DOWLING, of the Indian Office; R. S. CHILTON, of the State Department; JUDSON MITCHELL, of Georgetown, and a very large number of prominent merchants and retired men, whose early days had been associated with Mr. GALES. It was impossible and indelicate to busy after their names.

Along the line of the funeral procession, which was preceded by the Typographical and Bookbinders' Associations, great numbers were gathered, especially on Seventh-street and the avenue.

The deceased was buried in the Congressional burying-ground, not far from the memorial stone honored with the name of HENRY CLAY, to whom, in life, the great editor and statesman was so closely attached. ***

The Approaching Crisis—Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.

BROWN'S HOTEL, ROOM NO. 5.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an elderly lady, in moderate circumstances, dependent for my subsistence upon the income of a small estate; this estate consists of Bank stock at the North, which I am told is indisputably good, and of two negroes at the South, that bring me in a very neat little sum for their hired services; one of them is a carpenter, and the other a journeyman barber. I am, and always have been, Mr. Editor, and I always hope to be, strongly opposed to Slavery in the abstract,—but we must all live in this world, and I see no reason why I should injure myself because a bad system unfortunately exists in a valuable portion of our common country. My father, who was an excellent man, and died a professing Christian, always opposed Slavery, and yet the large fortune he made was the result of an interest which a dear friend of his constantly gave him in his African adventures; the last one he participated in proved disastrous, and broke his heart, but he died with resignation and a hearty trust in the future. All he saved from the wreck was the little Bank stock and the two negroes I own. Now, Sir, it is on the subject of these bondmen that I take the liberty of addressing you, and I hope you will not consider me presumptuous if I entreat your undisguised opinion in the matter. I have always regarded this colored property as invaluable; it pays me much better than the Bank stock; but the other day I was exceedingly alarmed by the perusal of an article in the New-York *Herald*, and have felt extremely nervous ever since—the more so as my venerated father and Mr. BENNETT were intimately acquainted, and I have the greatest reliance in the sincerity and judgment of the latter gentleman; but you know we are all fallible, Mr. Editor, and even such an intellect as Mr. BENNETT'S may sometimes err; besides, two heads are always better than one, and in a multitude of counsels there is wisdom. Now, will you tell me sincerely if *you* think the Union is going to be dissolved next November? because, if it is, I shall order my agent in Savannah to sell out at once for anything he can get. If a separation is to come, I would not give my old slippers for the best negro man south of Mason and Dixon's line. I do not pretend to be a learned woman, but I know something. "My dear AGATHA," my father said to me shortly before he died, "my dear AGATHA, I leave you comfortably provided for in a small way; I wish it were more, but fortune, or misfortune, has willed it otherwise. At the last, when I expected to cap my long success with the crowning sheaf, adversity came and left me a wreck. Enough of that. Be careful, AGATHA, of the little store I leave you—be on your guard against the world—but, above all, cherish as the apple of your eye the two faithful creatures I bequeath you in the South. You will find them valuable property. I have always been opposed to Slavery, and I shall die with a strong antipathy to the whole system; but we are not masters of our own fate,—the illustrious, benevolent WASHINGTON had investments in this peculiar line,—neither you or I gave birth to the baneful institution, and your dear, departed mother, deprecated the system as severely as I do. But I repeat it, my dear AGATHA, my first and only child, cherish these faithful creatures, for you will find their services invaluable if a bountiful Providence should spare our country and preserve the Union; but mark me, AGATHA," he said, rising in bed, with an exertion and a solemnity that bring tears into my eyes at this moment—"mark me, AGATHA," he said, with upraised finger—"should a wrathful God ever frown upon the land, should a crisis ever impend and a dissolution be imminent, sell out at once by telegraph; for," said he, with added solemnity, "if a separation takes place, I would not give that pair of old boots in the corner for every nigger South." He fell back fainting, but I sustained him with hartshorn. Now, Sir, like my father, I have very clear perceptions on one point, and my mind is made up; but on the other point I entreat the favor of your judgment. Tell me sincerely if you really think, with Mr. BENNETT, whose opinion I deeply respect, that the Union is to be dissolved after the next Presidential election, in November, in case Mr. LINCOLN is elected, and oblige,

Yours, most faithfully,
AGATHA BROWNLEAF.

[If the Union is dissolved, it will unquestionably be *after* the next Presidential election. We advise our correspondent to prepare for the contingency by emancipating her slaves immediately. Whatever may happen, she will then be all right.]

Perilous Adventure of Two New-York Ladies in a Coal Mine.

During the present Summer two young ladies from the City of New-York were visiting at the residence of the Superintendent of the Great Forest Improvement Company's mines, in the Schuylkill coal region. The younger was but eighteen years of age, and both possessed that love of adventure which appears natural to a city belle when relieved from the contracted and confining influences of metropolitan life. After sojourning some weeks amid the wild and beautiful scenery of "Woodside," they became anxious for a novel excitement, and determined to "go down into a mine." This idea once conceived, could not be reasoned away; into a mine they must go, and the deepest one must be selected for the excursion.

An intelligent and brave Scotchman, whose practical knowledge of mining is of the most thorough character, was appealed to, and he decided that an old *drift*, (a *drift*, reader, is an opening leading horizontally into the side of a mountain,) known as the "Otto Mine," was the most suitable for the proposed visit. The drift extended into the mountain a distance of one mile and a half, and had been worked for years. The dangers attending the excursion were not concealed, but these only added zest to the undertaking. Two young gentlemen, also from York, volunteered as escorts, and the company was formed. It was arranged that a drift car was to be taken to the entrance of the mine, and that this, drawn by a mule and driven by a miner, was to convey the party into the earth's bosom, while the Scotchman was to accompany them as guide.

Having equipped themselves for the journey, they departed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and reached the end of the mine in safety. Here an hour was spent in examining the coal formations and the subterranean chamber, and their curiosity being thoroughly gratified, they prepared to return. Mounted on their novel conveyance, they were proceeding merrily along, when one of the young ladies expressed a desire to break off a piece of coal as a memento of their visit. The car was stopped, and armed with a stone, the lady commenced battering at the granite-like coal. While thus employed, a miner who had been station at the outlet of the mine, entered hastily and informed the Scotch guide that the earth over the passage way had commenced to crumble.

This, to miners, is an almost certain indication that a fall will take place—the dropping pebbles being but the forerunner of the crushing rocks and earth. The car was immediately put in motion, with the hope that the exit might be gained before the danger arrived, but their efforts were in vain. They had gone but a few hundred yards, when a rumbling like distant thunder was heard—a rush of colder air blew over them, and then all was still as the grave!

There could be no doubt as to the cause of this phenomenon; the mine had caved in. Their mule was brought to a stand, and the Scotchman, accompanied by the miner who had served as the Jehu of the party, proceeded onward to make an exploration. In a short time they returned, and reported that the fall of the earth and rock was so great that it would take at least three days to dig a passage-way out; and that there was great danger of further falls, the earth being now loosened. Here was a predicament. Buried beneath a mountain, beyond any possible help for three days, with no water or food, and the air so close that unaccustomed lungs could hardly breathe it—the heart might well quail at the contemplation of such a condition. But female heroism rose superior to the misfortune, and the ladies of the party "stood as those who championed human fears." One of them declared that they could "kill the mules and live upon them for three days, or until they could be dug out."

After a consultation among the miners, the Scotch guide announced that there was an air-shaft ascending from the end of the mine to the summit of the mountain, and that it was barely possible that this might afford a way of egress. The party therefore returned to the extremity of the drift, and the miner who had accompanied them was sent up the shaft to ascertain if it was open to the surface. For near two hours the company anxiously awaited the return of their messenger. At the end of that time he came back with the report that he had reached the surface with great difficulty, and that the shaft was open, but in a very dangerous condition. Time had rotted away the timber which kept its sides from falling together, and the stones hung loose in many places, ready to fall at the slightest touch. But still there was a *hope* of escape; and when humanity is reduced to desperation, feats can be accomplished which, in calmer moments, would be considered impossible.

The air-shaft was less than two feet in diameter, and rose to a height of near 600 feet. In some places it was perpendicular, and in others it was hurried up at an angle. The dampness of years had covered the timbers around it with slime, and where they had rotted away a soft mud oozed out of the earth. But notwithstanding all these difficulties, added to the danger that a falling rock might wedge them in beyond the power of escape, and leave them to die the lingering death of being buried alive, they determined to attempt the ascent.

The party consisted of the two ladies, the two gentlemen who acted as their escort, the Scotchman, who was their guide, and two miners. The ladies prepared themselves by removing all their superfluous clothing, and the ascent was commenced. The guide with one miner went first, the two gentlemen followed, then came the ladies, and lastly the remaining miner. Painfully they toiled upward, now dragging themselves over decayed timbers and projecting rocks, now forcing themselves through spaces where it seemed almost impossible for them to pass, and now drawing each other by the hand, from step to step, where the ascent was perpendicular. Through all this the fortitude of the ladies never deserted them. They were cheerful and hopeful, when the men who accompanied them were ready to despond. After two hours of almost superhuman exertion the blue sky appeared above them, and the fragrant air filled them with delight. Thank God! they were saved.

But what an appearance did they present! From head to foot they were covered with mud and filth. Their clothes were in tatters, and their hands were lacerated and bleeding. Night had descended, and they were three miles away from home, in the midst of a wilderness. But the greatest danger was passed, and with a cheerfulness which almost banished their fatigue, they commenced their homeward journey. At length they reached the circle of their friends, who had suffered an anxiety almost as painful as their own terrible experience. It was not until the haven of rest was reached, where tearful faces welcomed them, that the peril being all over, and the occasion for heroism past, feminine delicacy resumed its sway, and those who had borne so much and so nobly, sank into a swoon.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Singular Accident on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

An accident of a very singular character, which, although it did not result seriously, is none the less interesting, occurred Wednesday morning, on the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad. The down express train, in charge of Conductor HARRY HALL, took on board at Greensburg a party of picnickers, about 150 in number, for St. Paul, a village ten miles further west. When the train reached that point, the pleasure party alighted and stood around on the small platform, covering it completely, waiting to see the cars move before leaving for the woods. Just as the train started, the skeleton skirt of one of the young ladies, who happened to be standing close to the train, caught on a nut on the side of one of the cars, throwing her from her feet. Very fortunately the train was moving quite slowly at the time, or the consequences might have been more serious. As it was, the young lady was pretty roughly used. A stout man in the party, seeing her condition, at once raised her in his arms, and pulled with all his strength, endeavoring to tear her loose; but the skirt was both strong and firmly fastened, and not until all the girl's under-clothes was pulled from her body, and her dress torn to shreds, did he succeed. All this transpired while the train was moving a distance of twenty or thirty feet, when the conductor saw the danger and instantly checked its motion. Indeed, the girl was not entirely released until the train had stopped. After the excitement of the moment had passed, it was discovered that the soles of both the girl's shoes, by the resistance she had offered the train, had been completely stripped away, leaving the uppers on her feet. Strange to say, she escaped any serious injury. She was immediately encircled by a number of her female friends, who conveyed her to the village, where her wants were properly attended to.

OBITUARY.

The late Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, of Burlington, N. J., was of the Van Rensselaer family of Albany, and a prominent divine of the Presbyterian Church. A Philadelphia paper says: "As editor of the *Presbyterian Magazine*, and Secretary of one of the Boards of that Church, the deceased was liberal, courteous, active and efficient, and his loss will be a great one to the councils of the denomination. In this city, where his office was located, he was esteemed as in the very highest sense a Christian gentleman, using the words in their profoundest meaning. Though engaged in polemics, by virtue of his position, none of his friends have borne higher testimony to his high sense of fairness and honor, than have those who have been opposed to him."

Jersey City.

A NEW ENGINE.—On Wednesday a Committee from Engine Company No. 1 of Jersey City visited Philadelphia and purchased a magnificent double-deck engine, which is said to be lavishly decorated, and every way a superior machine. It will be brought home some two weeks hence, when the Company are to receive a fitting reception from the Department. This Company have in their possession an "old goose neck," and the first engine ever used in Jersey City, it having been in active service since 1829.

ARREST OF A YOUNG THIEF.—A lad named JOHN WELCH was arrested in Jersey City on Wednesday night, charged with being concerned in a robbery at No. 101 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday night last. The accused admitted his guilt, and implicated a number of other boys in Brooklyn. He was taken there for examination.

STABBING AFFRAY AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.—About 9 o'clock last evening, an altercation occurred at the St. Nicholas Hotel, between a man named PURFEL, residing at No. 15 Amity-street, and a Philadelphian named HYMAN, resulting in the stabbing of the farmer. It appears that angry words passed between them in the bar-room, when PURFIL raised his cane to strike HYMAN, and the latter drew a large bowie-knife and plunged it into the back of the farmer twice. Capt. HELMS, of the Eighth Ward Police, was promptly upon the spot, and had the wounded man removed to the drug-store of RUSHTON & CLARK, where his wounds were dressed, and he was conveyed home. HYMAN was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

Infantile Convulsions.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and overcome INFANTILE CONVULSIONS, which if not speedily remedied end in death.

It is also the best and surest remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

The Known Good Medicine.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.
Are safe for all, and sure to do their work well.
BAD BLOOD makes a weak
Constitution. GOOD BLOOD makes a STRONG one.
BRANDRETH'S Pills insure the latter.
READ.

JULY 21, 1860, No. 832 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir:* For three years I was afflicted with Erysipelas, so that I was almost crazy with the pain, and unable to do anything whatever. You can imagine my condition when I say that I had sixty-two running sores at one time. Being tired of feeing the doctors and taking their drugs, I happily called at your office and asked your advice. Fifteen boxes of your Vegetable Universal Pills, and eight boxes of your salve, used as you directed, made me a sound and healthy man in less than three months. Yours, truly,

J. S. PACK.

Price 25 cents per box, sold at PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st; No. 4 Union-square; Campbell's, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.; No. 296 Bowery, and by all druggists.

Twenty-five Thousand Gross Sold in One Year. The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the Hair.

If you want a genuine Hair Restorative buy Prof. O. J. Wood's.

His article, at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of six years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people, in its favor.

Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year! What stronger evidence of its curative properties can be produced.

Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSONS
SEWING MACHINES.

These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.

J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 [illegible], New-York.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.

A new remedy for Bleeding, [illegible] Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. [illegible] cure; if not, the [illegible] HENRY D. FOW[illegible] ton. Sold wholesale [illegible] Broadway, and [illegible] each bottle.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, [illegible] Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

[illegible].—A SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM OF TARTAR.—It is highly nutritious, and produces cold Bread and Cakes which are sweet, moist and grateful to the palate. HACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Agents, Nos. 25 and 30 Reade st. Sold also by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 21 Old-slip.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

Empire Spring Water
Sold at F. V. RUSHTON'S,
No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.

Dr. Riggs' Multipedal Truss cures Rupture without injury. Strangers in town should examine it before purchasing. Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st.

Lawrence Summer Hotel.
BRATTLEBORO', VT.
Board and room $5 to $8 a week.
See "Summer Resorts," in this paper, for particulars.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Ongunent.

MARRIED.

WILCOXSON—NILES.—In this City, on Thursday, July 26, by Rev. Mr. Driscoll M. V. B. WILCOXSON, Esq., Assistant District Attorney of the United States, to Miss AMELIE ROSELLA NILES, daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Niles.

LEWIS—O'BRIEN.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on Friday, July 6, by Rev. Samuel J. May, JULIUS WARREN LEWIS, of West Meriden, Conn., (more widely known under his *nom de plume* of F. Clinton Barrington,) to Miss HARRIET NEWELL O'BRIEN, of Penn Yan, N. Y.

DIED.

FRENCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 25, ADELAIDE, youngest child of Richard and Matilda French, aged 10 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, July 27, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents No. 2 Gramercy-park. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEALE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 26, MARY NEALE, wife of Charles Neale, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Cannon-st.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 26, after a severe illness, CATHERINE REILL, wife of Daniel Thomas, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 290 West 51st st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CARR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 26, after a lingering illness, Mr. S. G. W. CARR, aged 59 years, 6 months and 8 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 199 East Broadway, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Newburyport, Mass., papers please copy.

O'MEARA.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 26, suddenly, at the residence of his mother, No. 5 East 30th-st., near 5th av., DANNIE, only son of John O'Meara, deceased, of San Francisco, Cal., aged 3 years, 7 months and 2 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

PAYSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 26, suddenly, Samuel C. Payson, of this City.

Notice of funeral in the afternoon papers.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, of cholera infantum BELLE, daughter of John G. and Sarah H. Miller, aged 6 months and 5 days.

Her remains will be taken to White Plains, on Saturday, for interment.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 25, GEORGE HALL.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 311 Gold-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

VAN ZANDT.—In East Haddam, Conn., on Tuesday, July 24, SARAH A., wife of Thad. A. Van Zandt, of this City, in the 3-th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 275 5th av., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

SATTERLEE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday afternoon, July 25, EDWARD R. SATTERLEE, of the City of New-York, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral will take place, from the North Dutch Church, in the City of Albany, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 353, July 26, 1860.
36, 74, 8, 4, 25, 75, 13, 27, 69, 54, 17, 72, 66.
Class No. 354, July 26, 1860.
66, 21, 37, 71, 33, 43, 65, 64, 45, 18, 8, 56, 27.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 26, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

ASTHMA.
For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint, use
FENDT'S BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.
Price, $1 per box; sent free by post.
For sale at all Druggists, and at No. 458 Broadway.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
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IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE—Situated in the Wallkill Valley, 11 miles west of Newburgh, by first-rate road, near to daily mail and two daily stages, and convenient to schools, stores, mechanic shops and churches. For profitable farming, fertility, healthfulness, and fine inland scenery, this section is unsurpassed in this State. One farm contains about 250 acres, the other 175 acres; each has a fine large mansion house on the shore of the Wallkill, and two good tenant houses and large barn, and all other necessary out-buildings. One cuts over 100 tons of hay of best quality, keeps 60 cows and other stock; and the other cuts 80 or 90 tons, keeps 30 cows and other stock, and both also raise large crops of grain. As an investment they will pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money, and are in all respects first-class. Inquire of subscriber, at Shawangunk Village, N. Y. GEO. G. GRAHAM.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN.—The Library will be closed on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, until further notice, for the purpose of alterations and repairs, and for preparing the annual inventory.

Subscribers are requested to return all books belonging to the Library before that date. By order of the Board of Directors.
T. E. SMITH, Recording Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS, SOAP MANUFACTURERS, CALICO PRINTERS, &c.—The Silicate of Soda, eminently useful for above purposes. The arsenical prevents worms and dry rot. Manufactured by L. FEUCHTWANGER & SON, No. 42 Cedar-st. Lightning Fly-paper, Insect Powder, Phosphorus Paste, Oils, Cognac, Rum and Rye, Spirit Emollient, Manganese, Strontia and Baryta, Platina Aluminium, &c., &c.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

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THE AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY
OF THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.

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APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

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II.—Portrait and Biographical Sketch of Henry Wells, of the American Express Company, with Phrenological Delineation of Character, by Fowler & Wells.
III.—Railways and their Progress:—The West and its Railways; Progress of Philadelphia; New Railway Maps: The Pacific Railway of Missouri; Illinois Central Railway; The Southern (Mississippi) Railway; Memphis and Little Rock Railway; Hudson River Railway; Michigan Central Railway; Great Western Railway of Canada; St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway; New-York and New-Haven Railway; East Pennsylvania Railway; Chicago and Rock Island Railway; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway; Marietta and Cincinnati Railway; Madison and Indianapolis Railway; New-York Central Railway; Dayton and Michigan Railway; Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Toledo and Wabash [illegible]; Michigan Southern Railway; [illegible] Western Railway; Cleveland and [illegible] Railway.
IV.—Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel [illegible].
V.—Tourist's Guide to the Principal Watering Places, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.
VI.—United States' Time Indicator, showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California, and London, England—with Illustration.
VII.—Appleton's Railway Guide Counting-house Calendar.
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X.—A List of Prominent Hotels in the principal cities of the Union.
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XII.—Over Seventy-five Maps of the Principal Railways.
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A "SOUTH-SIDE VIEW" OF THE NEW NOVEL.
The Montgomery *Mail*, in a column review of "Rutledge," says it is
A REAL BOOK.

"We recollect nothing at all comparable in power with this work in recent American literature, either in the purity and elevation of tone, the fascinating actuality of its character, or the verity of air and manner of a certain class of people whom, in our simplicity, we imagined to be utterly unknown north of Mason and Dixon's line. The
STYLE OF RUTLEDGE
is unpretending; it is, nevertheless, full of vigor, and never wanting in delicacy. The descriptions of natural scenery are off-hand, but faithful and refreshing. The author's animals are
AS GOOD AS LANDSEER'S.
Madge, the fine mare, is delightful 'on a burst,' after a long rest in the stable, and the description of her 'style of going' might have been written by
CARL BENSON OR CENSOR.
We should very much like to know
WHO IS THE AUTHOR
of this fascinating story. We are absolutely puzzled beyond measure. What has he or she written before?"
The Sixth Edition is now ready
OF
RUTLEDGE.
One volume. $1 25.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers,
No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

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WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

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PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2, 1860.

Dr. TOBIAS.—I have been in the Livery Business for 25 years in this City, and in that time have used various Liniments, but after 5 years' trial of your Venetian Horse Liniment, I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best in existence—I have used it for Colic, Destemper, Sprains, Galls Sores &c.—It never has failed to cure in one-half the time of any other.
U. LITCHFIELD, No 540 Main-st.

Price—50 cts. per Pint Bottles—sold by all the Druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

FUN, FOAM AND FROLIC.
Another glorious tale of the Main, entitled
THE SHELL HUNTER;
Or,
AN OCEAN LOVE CHASE,
(Full of Sentiment, as well as Fun,)
BY NED BUNTLINE.
Will be issued in the next number of
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Dated Aug. 11, 1860.
Which will be ready at all the news depôts,
ON MONDAY NEXT.

Let those who would revel in the rollicking life of a sea-voyage, without the cost of going to sea, read this splendid tale, which contains something to laugh at, something to marvel at, and something to interest in every chapter. It is just such a story as we would delight to read during the sweltering heat of the dog days. The reader is taken on board of the MERCURY clipper, with a goodly company of original characters, and borne over "the glad waters of the deep blue sea," and his imagination leaves far behind him the dull cares, and brick and mortar of city life.

With a dashing breeze and plenty of sea-room, a wet jacket and a jolly time is in prospect for
ALL THE YACHTSMEN OF THE MERCURY
who embark in
OUR OCEAN LOVE CHASE,
ON MONDAY NEXT.

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THE HYDROPULT
Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
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WASHING WINDOWS,
SPRINKLING PLANTS,
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This article should be owned by every [illegible]. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant [illegible] light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready [illegible] used, and will come into frequent use by [illegible] merchant and mechanic in the [illegible] and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row [illegible] Building, or address the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT [illegible]
No. 41 Park-row, [illegible]

Agents wanted throughout the United States [illegible] the Hydropult. Apply as above.

PURGE THE SYSTEM—PURIFY THE BLOOD, and avoid Summer Complaints, and Fevers and sickness, by using
THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,
Price 25 cents a box.
Sold at the Graefenberg Medical Institution,
NO. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
By all druggists, and at No. [illegible] Park-row, New-York. The leading physicians [illegible] colleges state that these Pills possess [illegible] superior to any others.

THE CAT[illegible] should be used by [illegible] irregularities. [illegible] sale at No. 177 [illegible] Price $1 [illegible] PARK and [illegible] CO.

TO [illegible] [illegible] prices. [illegible]

The Benton Monument.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MISS HOSMER, THE SCULPTOR.

The Missouri Legislative Commission having formally announced to Miss HARRIET HOSMER that the choice has fallen upon her to execute a bronze statue of THOS. H. BENTON, the lady accepts the task in the following graceful letter:

WATERTOWN, June 22, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th inst., informing me that the execution of the bronze statue in memory of the late Col. BENTON, for the City of St. Louis, is intrusted to me. Such a tribute to his merit, would demand the best acknowledgments of any artist, but in the present instance, my most cordial thanks will but insufficiently convey to you a sense of the obligation under which I feel you have placed me.

I have reason to be grateful to you for this distinction, because I am a young artist, and though I may have given some evidence of skill in those of my statues which are now in your city, I could scarcely have hoped that their merit, whatever it may be, should have inspired the citizens of St. Louis to intrust me with a work whose chief characteristic must be the union of great intellectual power with manly strength.

But I have also reason to be grateful to you, *because I am a woman, and, knowing what barriers must in the outset oppose all womanly efforts, I am indebted to the chivalry of the West, which has first overleaped them.* I am not unmindful of the kind indulgence with which my works have been received, but I have sometimes thought that the critics might be more courteous than just, remembering from what hand they proceeded; but your kindness will now afford me ample opportunity of proving to what rank I am really entitled as an artist, unsheltered by their broad wings of compassion for the sex; for this work must be, as we understand the term, a *manly* work, and hence its merits alone must be my defence against the attacks of those who stand ready to resist any encroachments upon their self-appropriated sphere.

I utter these sentiments only to assure you that I am fully aware of the important results which to me, as an artist, wait on the issue of my labors, and hence that I shall spare no pains to produce a monument worthy of your city, and worthy of the statesman, who, though dead, still speaks to you in language more eloquent and endearing than the happiest efforts in marble or bronze, of ever so cunning a workman.

It only remains for me to add, that as I shall visit St. Louis previous to my departure for Europe, further details may then be arranged. I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,

H. G. HOSMER.

To Messrs. J. B. BRYANT, WAYMAN CROW, M. L. LINTON, M. D., } Committee.

Curiosities of the Census.

A PHASE OF PHILADELPHIA LIFE.

The taking of the census in some of the lower Wards of Philadelphia, according to the *Ledger*, exhibits many strange phases of human life, particularly in the vicinity of Bedford, Small, and other streets of a like character. In the space from the south side of South-street, to the north side of Fitzwater, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, the population foots up 2,000. The houses occupied by them are generally three-room buildings, and in most of them a family occupies each room; this is particularly the case in one row, where the proprietor rents them only by rooms. In some of these houses the occupants appear to be comfortable, notwithstanding their close quarters, but in others there appears to be difficulty in getting along. In Emeline-street, which is the negro quarter, may be found a white woman with a husband formerly a slave in Delaware, and in another place two white men had the honor of giving the names of two colored women as their lawful wives. In some of the cellars the most abject poverty is apparent, the occupants, black and white, fraternizing together, being engaged in bone and rag-picking, the result of the day's labor being in one corner of their wretched room, while the individuals occupy the other.

REVOLTING DEVELOPMENTS IN OHIO.

There are two families in Butler township, Ohio—says the Cincinnati *Gazette*—which are living evidences of the truth, that the violation of natural law brings its own punishment. One of these may be mentioned as the result of the marriage of an uncle and niece. It affords the most disgusting and terrible example of a person occupying to his own child the relations of father and uncle—the sister at the same time supplying the maternal relation. Upon this violation in each instance, of the law of God and of man, the vengeance of high heaven has been visited upon the descendants. There are seven children living—four boys and three girls—every one of whom was born blind, with imperfect limbs and scrofulous bodies.

Connected with this family, by marriage, is another residing in the same neighborhood, and consisting of a man, wife, and three daughters, and one boy. Not one of the children is perfectly developed, and they are all scrofulous.

In the same township there is living a man named JOSEPH RISWALT, who is a retired hermit. He lives in filth and rags in a stable, without kinsfolk, and hoards his money like a miser.

Two other singular facts may be mentioned:

CHRISTOPHER CLOPPER, when four years of age, was attacked by a dog, and though not much hurt, was so frightened as to become dumb.

A young woman has been blind since eight years of age, alleged to be caused by being overtasked at school.

RAPID GROWTH OF A CONNECTICUT TOWN.

The population of Meriden, Conn., has been stated to be about 7,800. The final footing up of the census returns gives the correct number at 7,415—a gain of 110 per cent. since the last census. It is a remarkable increase, and probably has not its equal in the State.

Forgery and Mail Robbery.

REV. MR. SCOTT, THE IRISH MISSIONARY, VICTIMIZED.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a long story of a complicated swindle. One CHAS. OLIVE is under bonds in Cincinnati, to answer for the double crime of forgery and mail-robbery, under the following circumstances: "One of the counts was that he had forged letters and a draft upon certain parties in Cincinnati, and Springfield, Ind. Rev. Mr. SCOTT, a Methodist preacher of Ireland, was raising funds for the Protestant cause in that country, and at Springfield, Ind., notes were given him by HENRY O'BYRNE, JAS. LYTLE, and ERRIC RICHMAN, each for $100, payable in June. It seems these were forwarded to Mr. WM. O'BYRNE, of Springfield, an agent of the Methodist Book Concern, by SWORMSTED & POE, and were intercepted in going through the mail. The notes were taken out of the envelope and inclosed in a letter from one "L.G. Lewis," of Cincinnati, who states that he forwards these notes at the request of Mr. SCOTT, who desired the money to be collected by the 6th of June, as he was to sail from New-York by the 10th. The letter states: 'If you can collect $100 or $200 of the above $300, you can remit to me by mail from your office, thereby saving Express charge. I find that it will be cheaper to remit to Mr. R. SCOTT the paper money, as the cost of drafts will be considerable to the different points.' The plot can be discovered from this. Of course the 'L. G. Lewis' is an assumed signature, but as the notes were inclosed in it, and the whole in the original envelope, Mr. O'BYRNE was misled.

Next a letter is sent to SWORMSTED & POE, of this city, purporting to be from WM. O'BYRNE, acknowledging the receipt of the notes, and stating that he had seen the men, but could not get the money before the 16th of June, at which time the money would be paid without fail; and concluding with another statement that he was very busy, and would request a favor of SWORMSTED & POE. A draft for $197 50, on GILMORE, DUNLAP & CO., was inclosed, and a request made that SWORMSTED & POE present it for payment, and remit the money in large bills to him by mail to Springfield, *via Oxford*. This draft proved a forgery; but SWORMSTED & POE, thinking all was right, indorsed it, got the money and forwarded it.

Now, for some reason, whoever had been opening the mails and forging this correspondence missed the money sent by SWORMSTED & POE on the false draft to WM. O'BYRNE; and the latter gentleman, on receiving it and accompanying letter, immediately sent word that the money did not belong to him. This statement led to the investigation."

Scandal in Indiana.

ELOPEMENT OF A FARMER'S DAUGHTER WITH A SPECULATOR.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* has a long account of the elopement of a farmer's daughter with a "traveling merchant," one O. S. BERRY. It seems that BERRY, some weeks ago, sold a cider mill to a very respectable farmer in Clinton County, named MARTIN, who has "two fair daughters," aged respectively 20 and 17, and three stalwart sons. BERRY, by his smooth talk, at once made friends with the family, and a decided impression on the youngest daughter. The parents invited him to visit the house whenever convenient, an invitation which was accepted. Since that time he has been in the habit of calling once or twice a week, when he was treated in the most hospitable manner. On Saturday last, he invited the young lady, to whom he had been paying particular attention, to take a walk, and while out persuaded her to elope with him, making an appointment to meet her on Tuesday morning, when they would go to Lafayette and take the 2:20 A. M. train for Chicago, where the nuptial rites could be solemnized. Making an excuse to visit a neighbor, the young lady met him at the time appointed, and the two reached Lafayette Tuesday evening, and took quarters at a private boarding-house, where BERRY had been in the habit of stopping when in the city. By some means the father learned that his daughter was not at the neighbor's she had proposed to visit, but had been seen in a buggy with BERRY. Suspecting all was not right, himself and sons started out to hunt the missing daughter, and traced the couple to Lafayette.

Here for a while all track was lost, but they watched the different trains going out. Taking position at the market space, the father and two sons kept up a close look-out until about 1 o'clock, when just as the engine was backing down to the junction to take the Chicago train, the couple made their appearance, thinking from the ringing of the bell their train had arrived. The father took charge of the romantic young lady, who fell sobbing into his arms, when discovered, while one of the brothers paid particular attention to BERRY, giving him a severe thrashing, blacking both his eyes and causing him to cry out for quarter, which attracting the attention of several persons who were waiting for trains, the enraged countryman was taken off.

EUROPEAN SEEDS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that Col. CLEMSON, whose departure for Europe for the purchase of seeds, etc., for the Patent-office, was also commissioned by Gov. THOMAS, of Maryland, to procure a stock specially adapted to the wants of that State. It is intended to purchase large amounts of Mediterranean wheat, Italian barley, rye, &c. The Cork oak acorn, the Persian walnut, madder, &c., will also form a portion of the importations. Some of these interesting articles will not, however, be ready for another year, and a few varieties of difficult germination will be sown in the propagating houses attached to the agricultural division and be distributed later in the form of young plants.

The Championship and the Belt.

MR. WILKES' STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

Some of our contemporaries were misled, last week, by the error of the London *Sporting Life*, in regard to the location of the Champion's Belt, which the Londoners pretended to present to HEENAN, and stated that it remained in the hands of the silversmith who manufactured it. Such, however, is not the case, and the jeweler has come out in the London *Post* and contradicted it. The facts are, that at the time the presentations of the belts were made in London, the subscriptions for neither of the articles were full. It being necessary, however, that they should be obtained for that ceremony, and for use during the sparring tour the men were about to make, Messrs. MORRIS and CUSHING, their employers, handed Mr. DOWLING the unsubscribed amount, agreeing to give the men the belts, subject to a charge for the balance, on their pay, at the end of their engagement. The terms of that engagement were £2,500 sterling, or $12,500, to be divided between them, for five weeks' sparring services. MORRIS went into the provinces with the men, and as soon as he got them away from their London counselors, went whining and sniveling to them that he was losing money, and begged them to relieve him somewhat from the strict terms of the engagement. The simple-hearted men, not being skilled in the resources of customers like MORRIS, and not reflecting for a moment that the fellow would not have given them an extra cent had he harvested a hundred thousand pounds, forgave him, out of hand, *a thousand pounds a piece!* They then went on, sparring away for dear life for the remaining five hundred pounds, and would probably have been performing on each other yet, with as little prospect as for the first two thousand, had not the editor of this paper checked the man MORRIS in his practice, and compelled him to submit to new and definite conditions. When Mr. WILKES left, however, these conditions were not kept, and HEENAN and SAYERS being both of generous and yielding natures, allowed the speculators to bamboozle them again, and lead them off to Ireland. Out of that excursion, however, HEENAN and SAYERS had wit enough to make some money, but they gave one full third to this man MORRIS and his coadjutor; and though these persons had previously received from HEENAN a virtual present of a thousand pounds, they had, at the end, the unparalleled meanness to withhold his belt. HEENAN, of course, with proper spirit, refused to make good for the British public the deficit, which in all his presentations they received the credit of supplying, and disdainfully left the shabby compliment behind him. The entire cost of the belt was only $450, but while thus refusing what he would have been most proud to carry home, he freely gave $400 to raise a monument to his countryman, the unfortunate CHARLES FREEMAN.

We presume that the English people, in looking over this transaction, will feel disposed to put the main blame of the detention of the belt on this man MORRIS, and say that HEENAN, after all, suffered the wrong at the hands of one of his own countrymen; but this view will not answer, for it is to the deficient generosity of the British public, who conferred thousands of pounds upon their defeated champion, that a bare four hundred and fifty dollars' worth of compliment could not be collected for his brave and graceful captor!

Nevertheless, we believe the belt will come. Advices by the *Africa* inform us that several English gentlemen of our acquaintance, immediately on being informed that HEENAN had left without the belt, set a subscription on foot, which will doubtless soon enable us to say that the belt has been safely forwarded to this office. Better late than never, say we; for as the matter stands at present it has a very shabby look, and not that look for HEENAN.

Terrible Tragedy.

WIFE-MURDER IN SCHAGHTICOKE.

From the Troy Times, July 25.

We have the particulars of one of the most inhuman and deliberate murders, which occurred last night in the town of Schaghticoke, in this county, which it has ever been our province to record. The affair is almost too horrible for belief. A man named THOMAS WHALEN, an Irish farm-laborer, aged about 50 years, resided near Stillwater Bridge in the town of Schaghticoke. He had lived with an Irish servant girl named CATHARINE CASSERLY, aged some 30 years, since April last up to two or three weeks ago, the two cohabiting as man and wife. The cause of their separation, it seems, was a charge by WHALEN that the woman had been guilty of crime. But a reconciliation followed, and as an atonement for the wrong done the poor woman, a marriage was proposed, and the ceremonies were commemorated on Thursday evening of last week. Last evening WHALEN went to stay with his wife at PETER WESSIL'S, where she was employed and where the murder was perpetrated. The two retired to their room, and about 1 o'clock this morning the family were aroused by screams and cries of murder by WHALEN'S wife. It appears that the husband again quarreled with the woman, charging her with crime, which she denied, he insisting and declaring that she was guilty. Finally, in his rage, he obtained a knife and *deliberately ripped open the woman's bowels!* On going to the room the family beheld a most shocking and terrible sight. The bed was saturated with blood, the woman was in the most awful agony, the blood pouring from her body, and WHALEN with his hands and arms dripping with his wife's blood still manifesting his rage. Physicians were sent for, and pronounced the injuries fatal. The prisoner was soon arrested by officer BUTTON. He was taken before Justice BUTTS at an early hour this morning and fully committed. We learn that WHALEN has been an industrious, sober man, but he must be a person of terrible and murderous passions.

Another Chapter in the History of Harden.

From the Phillipsburgh Standard.

We have been credibly informed that JACOB S. HARDEN, the young criminal whose execution in the jail-yard of this county, for the murder of his wife, is still fresh in the public mind, did, on the identical day that he purchased the deadly draft wherewith to destroy the sworn partner of his joys and of his griefs, present at the Phillipsburgh Bank a forged check for $1,000, on the Belvidere Bank, drawn on JOHN I. BLAIR, its President.

It appears that HARDEN dropped into the store of Messrs. CREVELING & DAVIS, at Washington, and obtained a "$1" Belvidere Bank bill, and also a blank check on said bank. He then filled up the check, making it payable to the bearer, indorsed thereon the name of JOHN I. BLAIR, and presented it at the counter of the Easton Bank, but the officer would not accept it on the ground of alleged non-acquaintance with the circumstances of the indorser, at the same time telling HARDEN that if the indorser were good he could no doubt get the money at the Phillipsburgh Bank. Having implicit confidence in the deceptive character of the bogus document, HARDEN next appeared at the Phillipsburgh Bank, but the officer of that institution being familiar with the genuine signature of Mr. BLAIR, immediately detected the forgery and flatly refused acceptance of the same. Upon being questioned, HARDEN said he wanted the money to pay in the Clinton Bank, when he was told by the officer that the check would answer that purpose just as well, and that he should so dispose of it.

This, we believe, was the closing chapter in a miserable fraudulent scheme, planned and prosecuted to an unprofitable end, and which would probably have remained buried in oblivion, so far as identity of person was concerned, had not HARDEN himself, during his incarceration, unbosomed the transaction to Sheriff SWEENY. The story is corroborated by the officers of the Bank, who have a distinct recollection of the details of the matter, as above related, but did not know at the time who the individual ycleped HARDEN, who has since then occupied so unenviable a prominence before the public, was.

Had this bold attempt at forgery been successful, the bank would have suffered by an acquaintance with HARDEN to the tune of $1,000, his murdered victim, who now sleeps in the quiet churchyard, would to this day have been a living witness to her husband's villainy, and HARDEN himself, instead of filling a murderer's grave, would, in all probability, have made good his flight, justice been robbed of her due, and humanity been saved the appalling spectacle of the closing scene in the life of one of the deepest-dyed criminals that have ever disgraced God's footstool with their hellish deeds, at least for the present. Crime, in all its naked hideousness, would seem to complete the record of this short but eventful career.

FOSSIL REMAINS IN CALIFORNIA.—The Columbia (Cal.) *Times* describes some fossil remains recently discovered by miners, near the town of Springfield, Tualumne County:

"There is the lower jawbone of a mastodon, which is in a tolerable state of preservation, all the teeth being in it, with the exception of two in front. The bone is a little over two feet in length. There is a thigh bone of some huge creature, probably a mastodon, measuring over two feet in length, and about six inches in diameter in the centre, the smallest portion; also, a fragment of a tusk, about a foot in length, and nine inches in diameter, probably also that of a mastodon. We were informed that when first discovered, the tusk was five feet in length. Quite a number of such fossils are found in that neighborhood, by the miners. By far the most interesting object is a stone bowl, which will hold about a gallon. It is formed of a sort of mica slate. From its extreme thinness, it not being over half an inch thick in any portion, we are at a loss to say whether it is pottery ware or whether it was hewn out of a block. There is one thing certain, it never could have been used as a mortar. That it had been long in use, is proven by the fact that it had been repaired, one part of the bottom having been worn out by fire, and new pieces having been rivetted in it, the only rivet remaining being of the same substance of the bowl. It is the most interesting relic of the extinct races, who, at one time, peopled this portion of the country, that we have seen."

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We are authorized by Mr. SICKLES to state, in reply to the announcement made in our columns yesterday, on behalf of Mr. WOOD, "that the Mayor has not altered his relations with Mr. SICKLES, and would not, under any circumstances, support him for Congress;" that Mr. SICKLES has not yet determined whether or not he will be a candidate for reëlection to Congress; and although he will consult respectfully the wishes of his constituents upon this subject, his decision will not be influenced in the least either by the opposition or the support of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD. Mr. SICKLES is also somewhat surprised at the avowal of Mr. WOOD's opposition, as he is not a resident of the district, and Mr. S. has not solicited his aid.—*Daily News.*

THE ROGER WILLIAMS MONUMENT—A DECISION.—The Providence *Journal* says: "If we may judge by the number of communications which we have received, there is a deep and growing interest in the effort which our citizens are now making to secure a fitting monument to ROGER WILLIAMS. As was to be expected, there is a great diversity of opinion respecting the form of the memorial which should be reared in his honor. The Committee who have the matter in charge have deemed it best to have a lofty shaft crowning Prospect Hill, and standing near the spot where his remains rested so long. Some men prefer that we should show our appreciation of him by founding some great benevolent institution, with which his name should be forever lovingly linked."

CARE OF THE INSANE IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford *Times* states that Dr. BUTLER, the Superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane in that city, has projected an admirable plan for increasing the comfort of his patients. He proposes to establish a conservatory, a bowling-alley, a museum and reading-room, in connection with the Institution; to provide a melodeon for the Chapel, and a piano for the amusement hall; and to decorate the grounds. Messrs. OLMSTED and VAUX, the Superintendent and architect of the New-York Central Park, have examined the grounds of the Retreat, and pronounce their capacity for landscape effect to be second to no other grounds of similar extent in New-England. Mr. OLMSTED has made and presented to Dr. BUTLER an artistic and beautiful plan for this purpose, which fully develops the natural beauties of the lawn. It has been adopted by the Directors. A careful estimate of the total cost shows that all these improvements may be secured at an outlay not exceeding $12,000. Dr. BUTLER solicits aid to raise this sum. The first subscription (from Chief Justice WILLIAMS) is $1,000.

PERSONAL.

M. S., BROOKLYN.—I RECEIVED YOUR MOST anxiously expected letter, but have not yet found the opportunity to reply. I will write to-day, so that you will receive it before Friday night. I hope to be able to call as you wish. C. B. H.

THERESA RECEIVED HER LETTERS from the *Times* Office on Tuesday, and will reply this week.

"SAMUEL, MY BOY, BEWARE OF THE Vidder."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR SLAVE STATES.

NOW READY.

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BY FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

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LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.—By FRANCIS COPCUTT. Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers. S. A. ROLLO, Publisher, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, No. 106 Pierrepont st., corner of Clinton.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals.

This first-class Boarding and Day School will recommence its regular sessions Sept. 10. Twenty-three years of uniform success in the same community, an able corps of well-furnished teachers, and untiring, persevering energy, are our guarantees for the future. Circulars forwarded.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

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FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 890 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Strangers visiting the City, who are seeking teachers for schools or for families, can be supplied with competent and suitable persons, by calling upon SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will be reöpened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R BOYD.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

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NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

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AN EXPERIENCED COLLEGE GRADUATE desires a position in an institution or private family; the college branches, music, French, (which he speaks,) Italian, Spanish and German languages taught. For references, &c., apply to J. B. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 405, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching, especially music and French, desires a situation as governess. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,827 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, TO RESIDE in a gentleman's family, near New-York City, and instruct six girls in Latin, French and English branches; music also desired; best references required. Address CHARLES P. ARGYLE, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUSIC and painting in an institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FACTORY WANTED.—TO RENT, A BUILDING or part of a building, first and second story, equal to a space of 40 feet square on each floor, with or without steam power, and near the North or East Rivers. Address, with particulars, FACTORY, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT ROOM NEAR CORNER 11th-st. and 4th-av., for storage of furniture. Apply by letter Box Nox 698, Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—WANTED a situation, by a highly respectable woman, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; is a person of respectable appearance; has no friends whatever to visit, and, from her anxious desire to obtain a home, is willing to hire at very low wages; is very highly recommended, and will travel any distance. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a tidy and respectable girl, who can be seen Thursday and Friday at the place where she now serves, on the east side of Washington-av., third house north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman with good City references; also, by a nice girl, aged 15 years. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste, and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address M. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; she understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. No objection to the country. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a private family; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family. None need apply that wants washing done. Call at No. 212 Spring, corner of Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations in the City or country, together or separate; as good cook and laundress by a very competent woman; is a good meat, pastry and vegetable cook and baker; her daughter, a neat girl of 16, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress. Good City references. Call, during two days, at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended; also, by a nice girl, aged 15 years. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two well recommended German girls, sisters, want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 410 West 16th-st., near 10th-av. City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing very neatly and is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would mind grown children and do plain sewing. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen to day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; capable of doing all kinds of up-stairs work; would prefer going to California, with a family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED situations by two very respectable Protestant girls; one as waitress and to assist in the chamberwork; the other as regular laundress; the two perfectly understand their business, the best of City references. Can be seen, for 12 days, at No. 54 University-place.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, by a young man of pleasing address; active in his habits; perfectly understands his business; excellent City reference. Address A. B. C., Waverley Saloon, Jefferson Market, corner 6th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper will be disengaged on or about Aug. 20. References unexceptionable. Address ROMEO R. DRAKE, New-York Post office.

AS CLERK OR COPYIST.—WANTED, A SITuation as clerk or copyist in a law office, by a young man who writes an excellent copying hand. Reference to City lawyers. Address immediately, K. T. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man; is a first-class coachman; the best of City reference can be given from his last place, where he has lived the last two years; no objection to the country or any watering-place. Call or address F. J., No. 134 West 32th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable young man; has the best of reference as to character, and perfectly understands his business well. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 263 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Address M. J., No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a Scotchman as coachman and gardener; his wife would be willing to attend a small dairy; has the best of reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the country, or to go South; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; will be disengaged this week. Address T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A SOBER, HONEST AND active young man wants a situation as farmer and gardener; is a good driver; understands the care of cattle; is also an excellent farmer; a permanent situation preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober and industrious married man, with a small family; has no objection to any part of the country. He understands his business in all its various branches; can give the best of references from his last employers, and can refer to gentlemen residing in this City. Call at or address J. R., No. 210 Chatham square, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY an intelligent Protestant man, accustomed to all the work of a first-rate family; understands the making of ice-cream and other fancy ices, in a superior manner, and is accustomed to wait on an invalid gentleman and travel. Can be seen at the book and stationery store, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as private waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City references. Address J. A., for two days, No. 109½ Greene-st., in the rear.

HELP WANTED.

AN AGENT.—WANTED, AN AGENT ON SOME principal thoroughfare, for the sale of articles in general use, protected by three patents of recent date; would suit a furniture or fancy-store. One who would take an interest in the patent preferred. Address L. K. S., No. 42 Chatham-st.

A CHILD'S NURSE—A PROTESTANT, WITH the best City references, wanted; an English woman of experience preferred. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Wages $8 per month.

A DENTIST.—A YOUNG MAN, WISHING TO acquire a knowledge of dentistry, may find an opening in a dentist office in the City. Address DENTIST, Box No. 108 *Times* Office, with name and residence.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, in a private family, a neat and industrious Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; must be a good sewer. Only such as have good City reference need apply at No. 92 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ENTRY CLERKS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO competent men who have had experience in the dry goods jobbing business. Address J. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL LADIES and gentlemen to travel in the country, and introduce a rapidly-selling publication. To those furnishing the best of references, highly remunerative terms offered. Address in person or by letter, Room No. 25, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LEATHER BAG, OWNER'S NAME pasted on the bottom; was left in a 5th av. and Fulton ferry omnibus, which left Fulton ferry a few moments before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, (Thursday, 26th.) A reasonable reward will be paid by calling on J. W. BRADLEY, No. 146 Chambers-st., two doors west Harlem Railroad Depôt.

LOST—A NOTE OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO., dated New-York, May 5, 1860, at 3 months, for $330 95. Said note was mailed at New-York for Boston July 23, but as yet has failed to arrive. All parties are hereby notified that payment has been stopped. SNELLING & WELCH, No. 39 Vesey-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, THE 20TH, ON board the steamer *Great Eastern*, an enameled WATCH, with hair-chain and charms attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to PATON & CO., No. 66 Leonard-st.

DRY GOODS.

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FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWLY-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 130 16th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and full or partial board, where the family is small, and house has all the modern improvements. Only five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 66 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON PROSPECT HILL—FLATBUSH-av. cars pass by the house; one of the loveliest spots in Brooklyn. A private family, occupying a new house, all the modern improvements, heaters, bath-room, Ridgewood water, &c., would be glad of a gentleman and lady, or three young gentlemen that can give unexceptionable references; for such, a good home can be had at a moderate price, second house from Flatbush av., in Carlton, in a new block on the left.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMmer, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with an infant child, wish to procure board in a private family, where no other boarders are taken; location must be central, and above 23d-st. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,569 Post-office.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT PARtial board, in a desirable location. For further particulars apply at No. 38 University-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; has the advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RED BANK, N. J.—A pleasant, healthy location on the bank of the Neversink Bay. Good boating, fishing, &c.; easy of access to New-York by the R. and Del. Railroad, and within a few minutes' walk of Long Branch. Board reasonable. Inquire of J. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, or of the proprietor, J. W. GRIGGS, Red Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling room in the fields, groves on hills and mountains. No mosquitoes. Fruits, vegetables and milk from the farm. IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR MORE desirable rooms in a delightfully mountainous, quiet "Retreat." Large shady lawn, fine air and warm baths. One hour and a half from New-York. References: J. A. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st.; J. S. Meyers, No. 64 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, Orange County, N. Y.—Four pleasant and airy rooms to let with board in a private family, only 20 minutes ride from the landing; house new last Summer with accommodations for one or two horses and carriage. Address CHAS. C. MEAD, Cornwall.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain first-class board at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from the City, by Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from the depôt, overlooking the river and creek. Apply at No. 336 Broadway, up stairs from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A few families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying to Mrs. McCOY, Peekskill. Reference—C. S. Pike, corner Warren and Greenwich sts., at Buckley & Co.'s.

WANTED—BOARD IN BERGEN FOR A FAMily of six, including three children, for the balance of the Summer. Address, stating terms and particulars of accommodation, Box No. 2,402 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR a young man, with wife, child and servant. Terms must be moderate, and the washing and ironing of the family must be permitted on the premises. Address A. F. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, New-York.

SUMMER BOARD AT A FIRST-CLASS farm-house, near Sing Sing; fine location. For particulars, inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSbury, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

PORT MONMOUTH HOTEL.—THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. It is delightfully situated on the Lower Bay within one hour's sail from New-York. Steamers *Rip Van Winkle* and *Alice Price* leave foot of Robinson st. daily. Fine sea bathing, good fishing and shooting. D. J. SMITH, Port Monmouth, N. J.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS. DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER. SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS SPRING WATER.

The Empire Spring at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is situated not far from the Congress Spring, and the superior qualities of the Empire Water over the Congress consists in its possessing all the properties of that water, with the addition of a large amount of Iodine, which improves the combination, and renders it beneficial in Lung Difficulties, Fevers, and Irritation of the Kidneys and Bowels, for which the Congress Water is not admissible. Notwithstanding the proprietors of that Spring have tried by a lengthy advertisement to make it appear that any other mineral water, bottled at Saratoga Springs, without their brand and mark, was worthless and injurious, the Empire Water is not only acknowledged as the best medicinal, and most soothing in its effects, but the most delicious as a beverage—and for Dyspepsia and Constipation, its equal is not to be found in any other mineral water.

The Empire Water is put up at the Empire Spring, at Saratoga, in pint and quart bottles, with the corks all branded, thus ☞ EMPIRE SPRING

Orders addressed to us at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or to our depôt, No. 13 John-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

G. W. WESTON & CO., Proprietors Empire Spring.

Sold by druggists and hotels generally.

THE GREAT EASTERN FLAG AND BANNER ESTABLISHMENT. ACKERMAN & MILLER, NO. 101 NASSAU-ST., NEXT TO THE "HERALD" OFFICE.

FLAGS, TORCHES AND FIREWORKS. POLITICAL FLAGS, AMERICAN FLAGS, ENGLISH FLAGS. FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 69 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR. The PRIZE BANNER to be awarded at the HORSE FAIR is now being painted by ACKERMAN & MILLER.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES OF RESIDENCES, monuments, cattle, family groups, &c., taken in the best style by HUSSANS, late with the London Stereoscopic Company. Address care WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jeweler's safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S.

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.—The house is delightfully situated in the most beautiful and retired part of Morristown, opposite the country seats of Hon. J. W. Muller and of Jas. Colles, Esq., of New-York.

It is within five minutes' walk of the churches, schools and post-office, and is less than ten minutes' walk from the railroad depôt.

It is surrounded with fine shade trees and hedges, and its garden is carefully stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, and with flowering shrubs, berries, asparagus, &c.

The lot contains between one and two acres.

The house has forty feet front, is built of wood, filled in with brick, of the best material, in the best manner, and is in perfect order.

It has hot and cold water on every floor; is warmed either by grates or by a powerful furnace set in brick; and has a bath and all the conveniences of a city residence.

Half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN HONE, Esq., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, or on the premises of the present occupant, LIEUT. RODGERS, United States Navy.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Fine house, farmer's cottage and all necessary outhouses; three orchards and other choice fruits in abundance; situated in Rockland County, in sight of depôt, two hours from New-York. Will be sold with stock, farming tools, crops gathered and in the ground. Inquire of S. D. HERRICK, No 28 Water-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, The store and upper part, being the entire building, near 9th st., for a term of years. Store is 90 feet deep, in complete order for any business. Apply to A. E. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE MODERN-built house No. 159 East 27th-st., consisting of front and back basement, hot and cold water, bath and gas, plenty of cellar room, front and back parlor to pantry of hall, two bedrooms on fourth floor. None but a small family need apply, at BEERMAN & BROTHER, No. 360 3d-av., corner of 28th-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF THE THREE-story brick house No. 231 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of front and back rooms, two bedrooms, two pantries, a small kitchen with large closet, privilege in bathroom, gas and Croton. None but a small family need apply. Rent $204 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO CAST STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—To let, the New-York Cast Steel Works and Black Lead Crucible Factory, now occupied by the Damascus Steel and Iron Company. Apply on the premises, corner of 2d-av. and 47th-st., New-York.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE No. 130 WEST 38TH-st., to a small respectable family, without children. The house is replete with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate to a desirable party. For particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st st., size 46x100 rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE No. 178 9TH-AV., 80 feet deep with basement and vaults connected, revolving iron shutters, and large plate-glass front. Apply to JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STABLE TO LET.—SIX STALLS TO LET, OR six horses taken on livery, at the private stable No. 49 Vandam-st. Apply to ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., No. 178 Chambers st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN SAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 163 West 13th-st., nearly new, built in the best manner, in perfect order, hot and cold water up and down stairs, bath-room, gas, &c.; house painted and grained throughout; hall frescoed in panels by a fresco painter; good full-sized cellar cemented and sealed. Inquire on the premises or Box No. 1,880 Post-office; $3,500 mortgage at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WATCHES AND JEWELRY—Three beautiful building lots, two hours from New-York; also, a two-story and attic basement house and barn with about one-half an acre of ground, with a variety of fruit, about four hours from New-York in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in this State. Also, 160 acres of land in Hancock County, Illinois, partly under cultivation. Apply to JAMES H. HART & CO., No. 228 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE 100 LOTS AND a block of buildings in Wisconsin, for goods for Western market; also, 2 or 3 000 acres of selected lands in fee, for a good house and lot in the upper part of New-York City. Apply at the office of P. Y. CUTLER, No. 10 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—Three 3-story and basement brick houses, in good neighborhood, near Lexington-av. and 32d-st., in perfect order; rented to good tenants; will be sold low, if applied for immediately, as the owner is about to leave the country. Inquire at No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 290 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 9th and 10th avs.; house and lot in fee. Terms easy. Apply to R. WINTHROP on premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one farm 60 acres, located on high ground; a portion is wooded; beautiful location for a country seat; price $125 per acre; also, a farm of 40 acres; abounds in all kinds of fruit; within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt; good house and outbuildings, in a high state of cultivation; also, one of 20 acres, a beautiful little farm, good building, &c., and several other farms from 18 to 34 acres; several beautiful country seats, finished complete, for immediate occupation, one $15,000, one $16,000, and one $25,000; these are all worthy of looking after by any one who is desirous of beautiful country seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly-House, Madison, Morris County, New-Jersy.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FARM OF 80 ACRES, beautifully situated, 1½ miles from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, and 10 miles from Hoboken, on the Hackensack plank road; valuable for building sites or farming purposes; has a fine front on the Hackensack River. A good farm-house, convenient outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Will be sold with or without the stock or crops upon it. Inquire of C. CHRISTIE, No. 5 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box 712 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Thomas Theale, Esq., Executor, the Homestead Farm belonging to the Theale estate, containing 114 9-100 acres, situated at Rye, Westchester County, a quarter of a mile from the depôt. The property has been surveyed and divided into six plots, varying in size from 14 to 21 acres, and will be sold as divided. The mansion house is a large two-story and attic frame building, well situated and handsomely shaded. The property is in the immediate vicinity of three churches, and of the elegant country seats of Messrs. Kingsland, Van Rensselaer, Cromwell and others, and offers a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for residences. Sixty per cent. can remain on the property. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

$15,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture for positive sale. FRIDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, I shall sell as above, at the elegant five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near the 8th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, embracing elegant rosewood parlor suites, 7½ octave rosewood piano-forte—a beautiful instrument; parlor furniture, all in solid rosewood, covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; French vases, Italian bronzes, marble pedestals, paintings, &c., with every description of superb chamber, dining-room, and nursery furniture, and beautiful works of art, rich China, glassware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a brown horse 15 hands 3 inches high, 8 years old, perfectly kind and well broke in single and double harness; has trotted in 2:41 and never been in the hands of a trainer; is believed to be one of the best green horses in the State. Also, a light wagon and single harness, whip, sheet, &c., &c. Also, a black pony, 4 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect, has been used by a young lady for the saddle for the past year; is recommended in every way; trots in 3½.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 28 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., the celebrated trotting horse *Oneida Chief*; has trotted in 2:42, can trot now in 2:50; is 9 years old, 15 hands high, kind in all harness; will be warranted to show time; also, harness, &c. Also, a white horse, 8 years old; a splendid saddle horse, kind and gentle, in all harness; a good stepper, without fault, stands over 16 hands, long tail and mane. To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City—in a horn.

P. H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF VARIOUS WARE GOODS, &c.—To be sold by P. H. VAN ANTWERP, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau st., consisting of furniture, paintings, mirrors, China glass and earthen ware, meerschaum goods, Havana segars, plants, silver-plated ware, jewelry, cedar chests, engravings, fancy goods, &c, &c. Also, a charming Canary bird and cage.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c.; the whole forming an assortment well worthy the attention of the trade and housekeepers.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

PHÆTON BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 27th inst. at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a light phæton, weighing 450 pounds, with top, coachman's seat behind; was built to order by the successor of Watson, of Philadelphia; has been but little used, and is sold only for want of use.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the millpond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

Office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York, No. 15 Nassau-st., basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth. New-York, July 26, 1860.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas Light Company having resolved to issue Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars of their Capital Stock in addition to the amount heretofore subscribed, books of subscription will be opened at their office, No 15 Nassau-st., on the 27th inst., and remain open from 11 to 3 o'clock daily until Aug. 10. Terms of subscription: Ten per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments not exceeding ten per cent. The Directors reserve the privilege of apportioning the stock in case the subscription should exceed the amount stated. By order.
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer and Sec'y.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY. —For the purpose of extending the double track, building new depôts, and funding the floating debt of this Company, the Board of Directors hereby offer to the Stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests, five hundred Third Mortgage Bonds, at one thousand dollars each, said bonds to be issued on the 1st of August next, at ninety-five per cent., with interest coupons from 1st of May last.
Subscribers may, at their option, pay for the same on the 1st of August next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or with interest from that date on the balance remaining unpaid, in six equal successive monthly installments. The right of stockholders to the above subscription will cease from and after the 10th day of August next. THOMAS M. NORTH, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of Subscription for twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on Thursday, July 12, inst. Dividends on Stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.
This Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus. H. F. VAIL, Cashier, Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Office of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 5½ per cent. State Stock, issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840, payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

Office Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Co., New-York, July 20, 1860.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, cor. 4th-av. and 26th st., New York, July 26, 1860.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, Cleveland, July 23, 1860.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

THE ATHENS COMPANY JULY COUPON on Bonds, Nos. 1 to 100 inclusive, will be paid forthwith by WM. HOGE & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN BUNN, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
Lambertville, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, July 18, 1860.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Office of the Peter Cooper Insurance Co., 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Six per Cent. payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Ins. Co., New-York, July 13, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst. By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after the [illegible] inst. JAMES E. LOTT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOOK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. Directions.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED confidentially, at his office, No. 49 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 450 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—A NEW and most perfect article, the best family protector, mailed free of charge on receipt of $1. Address Dr., Box No. 3,772, Post-office, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 56 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 34 and 36 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID GRAY HORSE, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, a very beautiful figure and stylish movement, very kind, and perfectly well broken to double or single harness; excellent under the saddle; would make a fine family horse, or would suit a physician; sold for want of use. To be seen for the week at Dilk's stables, No. 191 Mercer-st.

A FINE SADDLE PONY FOR SALE. Inquire of BENJ. C. MACY, No. 450 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, POSSESSING an admirable disposition, appearances and qualifications requisite to constitute the attraction of a happy home, tired of the selfish, hollow-hearted laws by which society is governed, adopts this method of forming the acquaintance of a gentleman not under 35 years of age, with a view to matrimony, who would prefer retirement, and be generous enough to prize for its own sake the unalloyed affection of one true heart, rather than the allurements which wealth and the world can bestow; a Southern gentleman preferred. Address Mrs. ERNKSTEIN UPRIGHT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDERAble means is desirous of forming an alliance with a young lady of beauty and acknowledged talent; one who is capable of strong reciprocation and keenly alive to the sentiments of love. The advertiser having the tour of Europe in contemplation, desires immediate reply. Address, with all particulars, H. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE

TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.
Jersey City, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLEY, No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MACHINERY.

ANOTHER GREAT AND WONDERFUL REVOLUTION IN MACHINERY.—10,000 tons set in motion by the power of an infant's finger! A whole train of cars, including the locomotive, started by one man! Friction, heat and lubrication entirely obviated. The public, especially scientific men, and those interested in machinery, are invited to call and examine working models. W. J. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards, also Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.

Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. [illegible] WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL........[illegible]
ASSETS........[illegible]
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. Anderson.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Hockley.
JURA, Capt. Moodie. KEDAR, Capt. T. Cook,
and other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
JURA........Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN........Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA........Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin........$75
Steerage........30
Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York........$40
From Cork to New-York........30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 183 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. Lines, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Crowell, PATAPSCO, Capt. Edw. E. Vaill, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including staterooms, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Joseph J. Comstock, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. Lefevre,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $18. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., [illegible]
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. Wm. C. Berry, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston *via* St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Croton Aqueduct Department, July 18, 1860.

UNPAID WATER-RENTS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
E. C. HANCE, Registrar.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORbidden in any manner to trust my wife HARRIET B. PAFF, of the City of New-York, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN H. PAFF, No. 401 Grand-st.
Dated, New-York, July 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of CLARK & PHELAN is dissolved. John Clark is authorized to sign in liquidation, and will pay the debts of the firm.
JOHN CLARK,
WILLIAM PHELAN.
New-York, July 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—JOHN CLARK will continue the business of Blue-stone and Flagging at the old stand in 23d-st., near 10th av.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of TAYLOR & MILLER was dissolved on the 28th June, 1860, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the former partners. H. W. TAYLOR, ELIAS D. MILLER. The business (blank book binding and paper ruling) will be continued at No. [illegible] Pine-st., by the undersigned. H. W. TAYLOR.

ST. CATHARINES [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House and No. [illegible] Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ROCKAWAY.
STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip 8 20 A. M. Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. Corlies, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Tuesday, July 24,	12 M.	Tuesday, July 24,	7 A. M
Wednesd'y, July 25,	1 P. M	Wednesd'y, July 25,	7 A. M
Thursday, July 26,	2 P. M	Thursday, July 26,	8 A. M
Friday, July 27,	3 P. M	Friday, July 27,	9 A. M
Sunday, July 29,	6 A. M	Saturday, July 28,	2½ P. M
Monday, July 30,	6 A. M	Sunday, July 29,	4 P. M
Tuesday, July 31,	7 A. M	Monday, July 30,	3 P. M
Wednesd'y, Aug. 1,	7½ A. M	Tuesday, July 31,	3 P. M
Thursday, Aug. 2,	7:40 A. M	Wednesd'y, Aug. 1,	3 P. M
Friday, Aug. 3,	7:40 A. M	Thursday, Aug. 2,	3 P. M
Saturday, Aug. 4,	7:40 A. M	Friday, Aug. 3,	3 P. M
Sunday, Aug. 5,	7:40 A. M	Saturday, Aug. 4,	3½ P. M
Monday, Aug. 6,	7 A. M	Sunday, Aug. 5,	4½ A. M
Monday, Aug. 6,	4½ P. M	Monday, Aug. 6,	11 A. M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, July 24,	7½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 24,	11½ A. M
Wed'day, July 25,	8 A. M.	Wed'day, July 25,	12½ P. M.
Th'sday, July 26,	9½ A. M.	Th'sday, July 26,	1½ P. M.
Friday, July 27,	10½ A. M.	Friday, July 27,	2½ P. M.
Sat'day, July 28 Red Bank only,	7½ A. M	Saturday, July 28, Red Bank only,	7 A. M
Sat'day, July 28,	3½ P. M.	Monday, July 30,	6 A. M.
Monday, July 30,	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 31,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 31,	3½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 1,	7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 1,	3½ P. M.	Th'sday, Aug. 2,	7 A. M.
Th'sday, Aug. 2,	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 3,	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3,	3½ P. M.	Sat'day, Aug. 4,	7 A. M.
Sat'day, Aug. 4,	4 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 6,	6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 6,	10½ A. M.		

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 14th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12½, 3½; Spring-st., 9½, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. Havens, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 24 James' Slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

PROPOSALS.

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 24, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge" before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.
Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge." The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.
Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York. J. B. AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 21, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed at this office until TUESDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of real estate for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:
Lot for Hose Company No. 37, to be located between Broadway, Seventh-av., 27th and 30th sts.
Lot for Engine Company No. 48 to be located between 23d and 28th sts., and 7th and 9th avs.
Lot for Hose Company No. 53, to be located between 2d and Lexington avs., and 39th and 41st sts.
Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any.
Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if the interests of the Corporation require it.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD R. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON,
f9-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 289 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST, Administratrix of said deceased.
Mh30-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1860.
OBLOF G. [illegible], Executor.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEquence of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's Champagne Wines, especially of their Vin Imperial, (green seal,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in the market. ADOLPHUS OECHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent, for the United States and the Canadas.
New-York, July 25, 1860.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
The GREAT EASTERN steamship, John Vine Hall, commander, will make an
EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next day.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.
This trip has been arranged with a view of affording excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillion)
Will accompany the Excursion.
MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.
Excursionists must be on board not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.
Tickets for the round trip, $10; at the office of Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway, and at the ticket Office on the wharf, foot of Hammond-st. State rooms extra.
Mattresses only will be furnished for gentlemen in the different compartments and decks of the ship, for which there will be no charge.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

HO! FOR CAPE MAY,
IN COMPANY WITH THE
GREAT EASTERN.
THE STEAMER
DELAWARE,
Of the regular line between New-York and Philadelphia,
will leave Pier No. 14, North River,
On MONDAY, July 30,
at 3 o'clock P. M.
Arriving at Cape May Landing early next morning.
Returning, passengers will take the steamer
BOSTON,
at Cape May, on Tuesday, July 31, at 5 o'clock, accompanying the GREAT EASTERN home.
Excursion tickets, to go and return........$3
Berths Free. Meals Extra.
For tickets or further information, apply to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent,
Pier No. 14, North River.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.
Staterooms can now be furnished to gentlemen as well as ladies. Application to be made at the office of the Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway.

EXCURSION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
TO CAPE MAY.
Tickets to be had at Adam's Express Office, No. 59 Broadway, and at the Ticket Office on the wharf, foot of Hammond-st.

ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL No. 82, NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50TH-ST., TO DUDLEY'S GROVE, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860.—the large and commodious steamer ISAAC L. SEYMOUR, and barges MERCHANT and CEDAR-HILL, are chartered for this occasion, leaving foot of 11th-st., North River, at 8 o'clock; 43d-st. at 8½ o'clock; Manhattanville, 125th-st., at 9 o'clock. A celebrated band will be in attendance. Tickets may be obtained of the Committee at the landing.
M. SCHERMERHORN, Superintendent.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. Boffmire, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillon Band on Board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN WOOD GROVE, GLEN COVE, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND AND WHITESTONE.—Steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine-st. every SUNDAY at 8:30; Delancy st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 28th-st., 9:10; 37th-st., 9:15. Families will find this a very pleasant excursion. A pleasant grove fitted with tables, benches, swings, &c., free to the passengers. Fare 25 cents each way. MAYFLOWER and grove to let, inquire foot of 43d-st., East River.

GRAND EXCURSION WITH THE GREAT EASTERN TO SANDY HOOK ON MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.—The favorite steamer THOMAS HUNT, Capt. E. H. Hall, will make an Excursion down the Bay with the GREAT EASTERN as far as Sandy Hook: leaving her Pier foot of Barclay-st. at 3 P. M. Thus affording a rare opportunity to see the mammoth ship under full headway. Tickets, $1.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. Hancox, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS.
An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
New-York, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 5½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt;] for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:35 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 6:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:44 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOL! PLEASANT! ENTERTAINING! AMUSING!
THE GREAT EASTERN OUTDONE AND VANQUISHED.
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE
25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY, 7 years old, Weighs 257 pounds, Measures 61 inches round?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man-Monkey, The most curious and interesting living wonder?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, With rare living Fish, as beautiful ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, BROOK TROUT, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, LIGHTN'G-CALCULAT'R?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA-LION, Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY, Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?
25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY, The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Maj. Leland?
25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, 500 National PORTRAITS?
25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTREL'S, under the supervision of S. H. BUDWORTH, the best band of
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c.,
in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth
25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same,
25 CENTS all those living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, and 850,000 rare and interesting specimens of Natural History from every part of the Globe, are to be seen for
25 CENTS, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
To-night, FRIDAY, July 27,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
who for the last quarter of a century have afforded to New-York so much genial pleasantness and healthy delight, will make their fourth appearance in their new home, the beautiful
WINTER GARDEN.
The public are respectfully informed that this is the
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of
THEIR OLD AND CHERISHED FRIENDS,
prior to their departure for Europe. Then
BRING THE CHILDREN
BRING THE CHILDREN
BRING THE CHILDREN
to pass an evening of innocent joyousness with the
WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Every night a change of performance.
To-night the first of the military and beautiful comic pantomime of the
CONSCRIPT,
in which Francois created so great an excitement on its first representation in this country. Messrs. Toledo, Ignacio, Tophoff, Martinetti, A. Lehman, Young America and Miss Francis. The piece will conclude with a splendid Military Tableau. Second night of the celebrated brilliant comic Ballet d'Action,
KIM-KA,
in which GABRIEL and FRANCOIS will appear. Graceful groupings of the
MARTINETTI FAMILY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager........Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager........James Simmonds
Musical Director........Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist........J. E. Hayes
Prompter........T. Glove
FRIDAY, July 27,
Tom Taylor's great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
As Florence,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
As Asa Trenchard,
And in addition to the
PRESENT TALENTED COMPANY,
MR. SOTHERN
As Lord Dundreary,
MR. COULDOCK
As Abel Murcott,
MR. PETERS
As Binney,
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS
As Mary Meredith.
New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.
During the Comedy
MR. THOMAS BAKER
Will perform his original
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
DOMBEY NIGHT.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY,
To witness the performance of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
DOMBEY & SON.
Capt. CUTTLE—(as performed by him to crowded houses on Monday and Wednesday evenings, eliciting the warmest encomiums from both the PRESS AND PUBLIC)—Mr. FLORENCE.
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce, (assuming five other characters, with songs and dances) Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Tim Souns........(an Irish lad)........Mr. FLORENCE
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.
CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.
It is hereby notified that the
EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN
will be closed in New-York on
SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.,
up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of
FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12 HALF PRICE.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND
will perform every day during the week, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.
By order
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
New-York, July 20, 1860.

PALACE GARDENS.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Evening at 8 o'clock,
by the
LUBIN BROTHERS,—Necromancers, Ventriloquists, Spiritual Rappers, &c.
Together with a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
By J. F. STRATTON'S PALACE GARDENS ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 BROADWAY.
This unrivaled collection of 120 Paintings and Statues is open day and evening (admission 25c.) and includes:
PAUL AKER'S........DEAD PEARL DIVER.
ANGELINA'S........EVE.
MISS LANDERS'........EVANGELINE.
CRAWFORD'S........DANCING JENNY.
BARBEE'S........FISHER GIRL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 27, 1860.
The performances will commence with
HAMLET.
To be succeeded by
HIS LAST LEGS.
Concluding with MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

AGE OF INNOCENCE.
This beautiful female figure, life size, is now on exhibition, at No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 6. Admission 25 cents, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS.
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $50. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

$165 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO, large round corners, and all modern improvements; very little used. $100 for a 6½-octave rosewood piano. $45 for a melodeon, piano style.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 555 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 467 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, energetic and of good business habits, accustomed to soliciting trade, and somewhat familiar with grocery articles, who can command a few hundred dollars, can address, with City references, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

SHIPJOINERS, ATTENTION!—THE STOCK and trade of the Joiner's shop, of No. 50 West-st., for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises for three days.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the Hardware Store, corner of 6th av. and 18th-st. Will be sold low. Also two Horses and Truck. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and [illegible]
ANGLE AND T IRONS, [illegible]
HORSE-SHOE IRON—[illegible]
HORSE-NAIL RODS—[illegible]
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEEL.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ALDERMAN BARRY ADDS $75,000 TO THE CITY EXPENSES—COST OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—THE COMPTROLLER TO KNOW ALL ABOUT IT.

At a regular meeting of the Board held last evening, a petition was received from C. C. Leigh, Calvin Lathrop and R. Thomas, asking permission to erect a tent in Jackson-square, in which to preach the Gospel.

Alderman DARRAGH spoke in favor of the petition, stating that at this season of the year many of the Churches were temporarily closed.

Aldermen GENET and TUOMEY opposed it, as the erection of the tent would create an obstruction, and would necessitate the presence of a body of Police to keep order. If one petition was granted the Common Council would soon be inundated with them.

Alderman BRADY said a plot of ground had been granted for the erection thereon of a Roman Catholic Cathedral, and now the use of a plot of ground, for three months only, for the erection of a tent ten feet square, was denied.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the floating debt of the City, caused by deficiencies in various funds, and inclosing a draft of an ordinance authorizing the issue of $3,000,000 of Floating Debt Fund stock, reported in favor of adopting the ordinance. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying George W. Morton $641 93, for services as City Inspector and legal expenses incurred. It was adopted.

On resolution of Alderman CORNELL, the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company were directed to complete the paving of Fifty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and to run their cars to and along Central Park.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of donating $50 each to twenty-five indigent blind persons, graduates of the Institution for the Blind, was adopted.

The Committee on Contested Seats, reported in favor of paying the legal and other expenses incurred by the Committee in the matter of contested seats in the Second and Eighth Districts, amounting to $2,500. It was adopted.

The special order of business, being the Comptroller's communication, with an estimate of the additional appropriations required for the present year, was then taken up.

Alderman BARRY moved to amend by inserting the sum of $55,000 for printing, binding, &c., the documents of the Common Council.

It was adopted.

Alderman BARRY then moved to insert the sum of $20,000 to purchase the patent right of Mickle & McCarroll's Fire Escape for the use of the City.

It was adopted.

Alderman DARRAGH moved to strike out the item of $100,000, for the expenses of entertaining the Japanese Embassy.

Alderman OWENS said, as one of the Committee, he wished to say that a bill of items would be furnished the Comptroller before he was called upon to pay.

It was lost by a vote of 4 to 12—RUSSELL, DARRAGH, SHANNON and OWENS, voting in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, and lost by a tie vote.

It was reconsidered, and the communication was laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon in their Chamber, President STEWART in the Chair.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a resolution rescinding a resolution passed by this Board and signed by the Mayor, appointing Richard B. Marshall to the charge of the brown stone building in the Park. Supervisor PURDY spoke against this resolution, and asked Mr. BLUNT what he had against the man, and said that the thing had been disposed of at the last meeting, but it seems to take a new phase. Mr. BLUNT replied, saying that he was one of the Committee to whom this appointment was referred, and at that time did not know that he (Marshall) had been dismissed by the Police Commissioners, and he wished to be put right, and in the same place as before signing the report of the Committee. Supervisor DAVIS stated he was not prepared to vote on the resolution as it now stood, inasmuch as it assumed a new phase, and on inquiry he found that the party in question discharged his duties as keeper of the new City Hall to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and he would not vote for any resolution that condemns a man without a trial, and casts him on the community without visible means of support. Get the facts from the Police Commissioners, and he would sustain anything that was right. The resolution was lost by a vote of 11 to 1—Supervisor BLUNT voting in the affirmative.

Supervisor PURDY offered a resolution that the Board of Supervisors confirm the Inspectors and Canvassers that were elected by the people last year, inasmuch as the law gives the Board of Supervisors the appointing of those Inspectors and Canvassers after their election by the people.

Supervisor BLUNT opposed the resolution, from the fact that a good many of these parties elected were unable to read and write.

Supervisor LITTLE moved to refer the whole subject to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, which created considerable mirth, and the resolution was adopted.

The Surrogate transmitted a communication to the Board, requesting the appointment of an additional clerk. Referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts.

A resolution by Supervisor PURDY, for the appointment of a Special Committee on Fuel to advertise for proposals to supply the several departments of the county government with wood and coal was adopted.

A bill for $250, of Thos. J. Winslow and J. T. Talmadge, signed by Russell Sturgis, for removing the wreck of a schooner from the East shore of Governor's Island, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A *mandamus* from the Supreme Court was served on the members of the Board why they do not make an appropriation for the Commissioners of Records, according to the requisition already made upon the Board. Supervisor BLUNT spoke on the subject at length, and stated that this was the fifth time this same application had come before this Board, and always in a different shape.

Supervisor TWEED moved to refer the document to the Committee on Civil Courts, to confer with the Corporation Counsel.

Supervisor ELY amended the motion, to refer it to Supervisor BLUNT, which was lost by a vote of 9 to 3. The original motion was then adopted by the same vote.

Supervisor TWEED moved that when this Board adjourned, it adjourns until next Thursday. Adopted.

The County Treasurer sent in his weekly statement for the week ending on the 19th inst., which shows the following summary:

Balance July 12	$215,880 37
Receipts during the week	7,087 50
Total	$222,976 87
Disbursed	240 89
Balance	$222,735 98

The bill of Sheriff Kelly, for services for the quarter ending June 30, amounting to $5,911 70, was reported favorably by the Committee to whom it had been referred, and was ordered to be paid.

The Comptroller transmitted a document to the Board respecting the additional appropriations necessary for the year. It was referred to the Committee on Taxes. The annexed are the figures, showing the estimate:

Deficiencies in taxes	$19,000
For the payment of interest on the additional amount of Harlem Bridge Bonds, in pursuance of chap. 121 of the Laws of 1860	1,400
Salaries, Judiciary	2,830
Salaries, Legislative Department	400
Total	$23,630

It appears that the deficiency in taxes results from:

Discounts	$12,646 66
Remissions and corrections	4,584 16
Total	$17,230 82

A bill from Charles Brown, amounting to $508, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts, and recommitted to them for the second time, reported that the bill was for rooms hired by Sheriff Kelly, by order of Judge Bosworth, to hold the June term of the Superior Court, for which Tammany Hall was devoted. The bill was laid over. A number of other bills were ordered paid, among them one for $214, for short-hand reports furnished by the reporter of the *Herald*, in the case of James Shepard, tried for arson.

The Mayor sent in a communication vetoing a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors, to fit up the rear part of the Register's office, and appropriating $250 therefor. The Mayor based his objection on a communication received by him from the Comptroller, who stated that the room in question never was a part of the Register's office, and was only a stairway leading to the upper part of the Hall of Records. The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The bills of the Coroners, amounting to $4,761 18, were ordered paid.

The bill of $720, of Dr. Bouton and others, for making *post-mortem* examinations for the Coroners, during the quarter ending June 30, was ordered paid. A number of other bills were presented by the Committee on Printing and Stationery, and ordered paid, after reducing the amounts of several of them.

The Board then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Committee held a session yesterday afternoon in Room No. 8 City Hall—CHAS. G. CORNELL, Esq., Chairman, presiding, and Messrs. GILBERT M. PLATT and GEO. STARR, members of the Committee, present. Mr. Williams, Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, appeared before the Committee in regard to an appropriation of $3,000, which amount has already been passed by the Board of Councilmen, and referred to this Committee for action. Messrs. Williams and Brace stated that the amount expended by the Society amounted to $30,000, all of which was raised by private donations. This demand on the City was the first that the Society ever made, and they hoped that they should never have to apply again. The Committee promised to take these facts into consideration, and report at the next meeting of the Board. Several other minor matters were disposed of, and the Committee adjourned.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met at their head-quarters yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business beyond appointing Asa Mills a patrolman for Brooklyn. Among the "familiar faces" around, during the brief session, was that of Thurlow Weed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—There was no falling off in the throng of visitors yesterday, on board this leviathan of the deep, but there was a great scattering in the afternoon, when the storm came on. The rush for shelter was an event to be remembered, and inasmuch as all who were on deck could not get into the saloon entrances, or down the stairs of the engine rooms, or in among the donkey engines, or in fact anywhere where shelter was promised, at one time, the pushing and squeezing may be faintly guessed at, but cannot be fitly told. The huge awnings kept off the fierce torrent pretty well, the water, as it poured off their edges, making a cataract on all sides of very respectable appearance. Almost everybody, except those who were so fortunate as to have been exploring the saloons, state-rooms, holds, engine, wheel or steering rooms, at the time, suffered considerably, but crinoline came off the worst. Not a few fair ladies resembled, as a wicked scoffer expressed it, "barn door pullets, considerably drenched." When the storm, after raging for about an hour, subsided, things in general had a bedraggled appearance. Previous to the commencement of the storm, about 3 o'clock, about 15,000 persons had gone aboard. During the storm, and subsequently, comparatively few arrived. Respecting the Cape May trip, on Monday next, over 500 tickets have been sold. The state-rooms are reserved for the exclusive accommodation of ladies. Gentlemen will have an extensive choice of berths. The steamer *Delaware* will accompany the *Great Eastern*, and will keep up with her—if she can. The Philadelphia papers are advertising numerous excursion parties to Cape May for Tuesday next, to see the wonder.

VISIT OF THE WASHINGTON TEMPLARS.—After some correspondence upon the subject, the Grand Commandery of Washington, No. 1, concluded to visit this City, for the purpose of paying their respects to their brethren here, and of seeing the *Great Eastern*. Accordingly they started from Washington yesterday morning, and arrived here last evening under the command of Eminent Commander G. A. SCHAUMAN, accompanied by B. B. FRENCH, U. S. G. M., Rev. W. D. HALEY, G. P. M., W. B. HUBBARD, P. G. M. of U. S. Grand Encampment. The body is composed wholly of Knights Templars, and number in all about forty men. They are accompanied by a Washington band, and they presented a very fine appearance upon our streets. The Washington Templars were received in this City at Pier 2 N.R., by New-York and Brooklyn Commandrys, as follows: Columbian, No. 1, VIRGIL PRICE, Commander; Morton, No. 4, N. O. BENJAMIN; Monroe of Rochester, Jacob's, Rip Van Winkle, Palestine, No. 18, E. P. BREED, and Chester Encampments. They were met by large numbers of the brotherhood standing high in the Order, among whom was JAMES JENKINSON, P. G. M., Sir Knight PRICE and others. The Knights put up at the Smithsonian Hotel, and intend remaining until Monday. They will no doubt be visited by large numbers of the craft during their sojourn in the City.

STATEN ISLAND DAMAGES.—At the meeting of the Commissioners yesterday, Dr. WALSER testified that there were $225 worth of medicines in the Apothecary's room. THOMAS SMITHSON was examined concerning a boat he said he had lost, worth $75; and ALEXANDER CROSS put in a claim of $931 for wearing apparel, furniture and jewelry, lost during the Quarantine riots. Several other small claims were considered. THOMAS BRANIFF testified concerning the coal burnt at the conflagration, he being the contractor who furnished it. This closed the case as far as the Commissioners of Emigration were concerned, and the Board adjourned for one week. A printed report of the testimony will be in the hands of the Commissioners and counsel on both sides by Monday next. After the summing up of all the claims by the respective counsel on either side, the Commissioners will proceed to prepare their report, a copy of which will be filed in the office of the Supervisors of Richmond County, and another in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, according to the provisions of the statute. The report will be filed until the 15th of August.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A PRINTING OFFICE.—Early yesterday morning, a lad named LEONARD, 15 years of age, was seriously injured in the printing office of JOHN P. WILLIAMS, No. 15 Spruce-street. He was playing with a piece of cord, with a slip-noose on one end. The other end he had attached to the shafting. The machinery was in motion, and the cord being drawn up suddenly, his thumb caught in the noose, dragging him around the shafting, drawing his thumb from the socket and breaking his arm in two places. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible after the accident, and he was conveyed to the City Hospital.

A NEW COLONEL FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT.—The officers of the Second Regiment met yesterday evening at the Division Armory to elect a Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of their late esteemed commander, Col. ROBINSON. Gen. SPICER occupied the chair. On the first ballot Major TOMPKINS, of the Seventy-first Regiment, was elected. The whole party then sat down to a collation, at which the inner man was abundantly well treated, and afterwards speeches were made by the Colonel-elect, Gen. SPICER, and others.

Police Reports.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING TTOLEN GOODS.

Peter O'Brennan, aged 18 years, was arrested on Wednesday evening, charged with stealing two engraved copper plates of the Map of Canada from the store of Mr. E. H. Ensign, No. 156 William-st. The plates were valued at $500. The prisoner confessed having sold them to John Levy, a junk dealer, at No. 37 Frankfort-street, for $3. They were found in Levy's shop, and he was, in his turn, arrested as a "receiver," and, together with Brennan, was locked up by Justice WELSH for trial.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Charles White, George Long, and a woman named Sophia Blank, were arrested, on Wednesday evening, charged with a felonious assault upon Lewis Dardis, of No. 231 Avenue B, during which his skull was fractured, and was so terribly beaten that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the City Hospital. The three prisoners were committed by Justice BRENNAN to await the result of his injuries. A son of Mrs. Blank, who was concerned in the assault, escaped arrest.

BURGLARY.

The store of Wm. Kahn, No. 25 Division-street, was broken into at a late hour on Wednesday night, and robbed of $500 in cash, besides silver-ware to the value of $300. Chas. Gomfort, a young German, who was formerly in the employ of Mr. Kahn, and who, on Wednesday afternoon, was seen in the yard of the premises, was arrested on suspicion of being the burglar, but none of the stolen property was found on his person. He was held by Justice BRENNAN to await examination.

DISTURBANCE IN THE FOURTH WARD.

One of the dance-houses in the Fourth Ward was visited, on Wednesday night, by a party of rowdies, who, becoming intoxicated, improvised a fight, during which several of them were badly injured. The Police arrested James Stanford and let the others go, but his jaw being broken, he was taken to the New-York Hospital instead of the Station-house.

A SHIP BOARDED BY RUNNERS.

The clipper-ship *Red Gauntlet*, lying off the Battery, was boarded by "runners" on Wednesday afternoon, who incited the crew to refuse to obey orders. The Harbor Police were sent for, who expelled the intruders, and the crew resumed duty.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mr. MIGRA, No. 403 Pacific-street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night. After looking about the premises awhile, and finding nothing valuable that they could conveniently get hold of, the thieves carried away a portfolio containing important papers....At an early hour yesterday morning the office of P. CASSIDY, iron founder, on Bridge-street, near the East River, was entered by thieves, who forced the safe open with gun-powder, and obtained $3 only for their trouble....On Wednesday afternoon, the house of GEO. GORMAN, on Classon, near Atlantic-avenue, was robbed of property valued at $200. One of the thieves was arrested by the Ninth Precinct Police, soon after he left the premises, and nearly all of the stolen property was recovered....A carpenter-shop on First-place was also entered on Wednesday night, and a quantity of tools taken away. ....On Tuesday night the store of SCRANTON & Co., No. 130 Atlantic-street, was entered and robbed of $50 in pennies. Four boys were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having committed this burglary.... House No. 68 South First-street was robbed Wednesday afternoon, of property valued at $150.

HIGHWAYMEN ABROAD.—About one year ago, quite a number of farmers were robbed on the different roads leading into Brooklyn, principally upon the Jamaica and Cypress Hill Plank Roads. So bold did the robbers become that they did not hesitate on several occasions to stop farmers in the daytime, and take whatever they desired from their wagon. The farmers finally were compelled to arm themselves against these marauders. Fortunately, the rumor of this defensive action, coming to the ears of the highwaymen, had the affect to put a stop to their operations. Recently, however, it is said, that the farmers begin to be molested again. A few nights ago one was stopped near the Ridgewood Reservoir, and was forced to pay a tribute of five or six bushels of potatoes before he was permitted to pass.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young woman from Albany, named CATHARINE SECOR, attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping into the East River, near the foot of Fulton-street. She was seen by a boatman, and recovered; but refused to give any reason for the rash act, and declined to tell where she was stopping.

HORSE KILLED.—A driver in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, yesterday, when trying to start a balkey horse attached to one of the cars, struck him on the neck with a club, killing him instantly.

A HEAVY BET ON THE ELECTION.—The editors and proprietors of the LaCrosse (Wis.) *Republican* and of the *Democrat* have bet their offices, papers, types and everything (value $4,000) on the result of the election in Illinois and Wisconsin. If DOUGLAS carries both States the editor of the *Democrat* is to take both concerns. If DOUGLAS does not carry both States, then the editor of the *Republican* is the winner. Property to be delivered on the 4th of March next.

THE ZOUAVES AT WEST POINT.

The Chicagoans Entertained by the Second Company, National Guard—Exhibition Drill at Cozzens' Hotel.

At "sharp six" o'clock yesterday morning the Second Company, National Guard, was ordered out for the purpose of receiving the Chicago Zouaves on their return from Boston and escorting them to West Point, and about fifty men responded at that very early hour for New-Yorkers, assembling at Pier No. 2, North River. Soon after the appointed time the steamer *Connecticut*, of the Norwich and Worcester line, having the Zouaves on board, hove in sight, and was greeted with a round salute from the twelve-pounders brought to the spot for the occasion. As soon as the *Connecticut* was made fast to the wharf the Zouaves marched ashore, headed by Col. ELLSWORTH, and were received with the customary ceremonies. Both companies then boarded the steamer *Taminend*, lying at the end of the pier, and chartered for the occasion, where, after dispensing with their more cumbersome equipments, they partook of a hearty breakfast, prepared under the supervision of GUSTAVUS RATZ, a member of the First Company. The *Taminend* started at 7 A. M., and the tardiness of her progress soon convinced the passengers that there was little possibility of returning—as was first contemplated—in time for the Philadelphia boat.

Among the gentlemen of note on the *Taminend* were Col. Lefferts, who got on board at Yonkers; Ex-Col. Duryea, Col. Pinckney; Col. Daniel Butterfield, Twelfth Regiment; Ex-Lieut.-Col. Martin; Lieut.-Col. Smith; Maj. Pond, Seventh Regiment; Commissary Wm. Patten, Seventh Regiment; Lieut. E. L. Stone; Lieut. Green, of Colt's Guard, Hartford; Ex-Col. J. S. Cocks, Maj. Blauvelt, C. T. McLenahan, Lieuts. Dunbar and Moriarty.

The passage of the river was enlivened with singing, conversation and cleaning equipments. The Zouaves' soiled arms and accoutrements demanded a rather rough overhauling after their extended tour. What with dust, rain and perspiration, the ordinary wear and tear, their Zouave dress looked somewhat time-worn, and contrasted with the snow-white pants and belts and clean coats of the Second Company. By dint of brushing, scrubbing, polishing and chalking, the Zouaves soon assumed a more presentable appearance, and after breakfast looked bright enough for a new campaign.

Soon after the boat left the wharf, Mr. H. S. LANSING, of the State Military Association, presented Capt. SHALER with a new French Light Infantry sabre, brought from Paris for the purpose. The peculiarity of it is, that the steel scabbard is but half so long when drawn as when sheathed, the lower part sliding into the upper in the first case, and being forced out as the sword is returned. This is done without injuring the point or edge, and affords great facility of movement for the officer in Light Infantry tactics. Capt. SHALER acknowledged the compliment appropriately. Of course, no healths were drank on the occasion, for, in deference to the habits of the Zouaves, the Second Company decided that no liquor should be sold on the boat, and the regulation was rigidly enforced in a manner that would have been worthy of Camp Scott. Tea, coffee, lemonade and water, constituted the fluidal portion of the entertainment.

In consequence of the slow progress of the *Tamarind*, it was decided that the Zouaves should stay over night in New-York, the members of the Company agreeing to quarter them individually in their several homes. The following was therefore sent to the City for promulgation:

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. TROOPS, }
SECOND NATIONAL GUARD. }

GENERAL ORDER.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

This Company will parade Friday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., full uniform, white pants, without knapsacks, for the purpose of escorting the United States Zouave Cadets, on their departure for Philadelphia. The preceding members are expected to report promptly at the hour designated. By order,

ALEX. SHALER, Captain.

McFARLANE, Orderly.

No less than five hours were occupied in reaching West Point, the *Taminend* being beaten by the *Alida* and *Thomas P. Way*, that started an hour and a half later. Cozzens' dock was crowded with those who had come from various points to see the famed Zouaves, and as the latter debarked with their escort, they were received with cheers, including the American, Sky Rocket, Richmond and Zouave styles. The companies clambered the steep sides of the hill and were soon drawn up in front of the hotel, not a little exhausted with the vigorous exercise. They came up steadily, however, and both presented fronts of which even West Point needed not to be ashamed.

The first thing done was the dismissal for two hours' affording the visitors an opportunity to view the various wonders of the Military Academy Parade Ground, and all the sights of the Point. Seldom has the locality presented so brilliant a scene.

At one time there seemed a probability that the day's sport would be spoiled, for about 2 o'clock, the clouds which had been for an hour lowering over the neighboring hills, burst, and treated the excursionists to a violent rain-storm. A general scramble took place for shelter, and the hotel was crowded with the refugees. The storm, however, spent itself quickly, and by 2½ o'clock the sun had done much toward drying the grass and shrubbery, so that the drill commenced at about the appointed time. A circumscribed place was cleared by the Second Company for the Zouaves, and the former acted as guards to keep off the crowd during the drill of the latter.

A brilliant assemblage had convened to witness the drill, and a number of army officers and cadets from the Academy were among the spectators. The Zouaves first tried the manual, company movements, and skirmish drill, and surpassed themselves in the accuracy of their performance. Col. HARDEE and other military officers expressed great commendation of this effective display, though questioning, as other military authorities have done, the utility of some of the fancy movements. The Zouaves then stood guard, and the Second Company was drilled in the manual, company movements in quick and double quick time, and the loadings and firings. The men were evidently nervous. They were called upon to drill unexpectedly, and were not in as good practice as during the drill season. Their drill, however, was exceedingly creditable, and in the manual of arms, particularly, they won for themselves honor. It was the opinion of many military men present, that in most of the manual the Second was nearly, if not quite, equal to the Zouaves. In the loadings and firings, and double-quick step, however, the Zouaves were far superior. The Zouave firing by file, and wheeling while on the double-quick, were very fine. In their bayonet and skirmish drill the Zouaves stood alone, and elicited great praise. It must not be supposed, however, that the Second Company designed to drill against the Zouaves on the occasion. There was no such intention, and the circumstances were not favorable for such a contest for many reasons. It is sufficient to say that both companies deserved the commendation they received, and have no occasion to regret their exhibition. The cadets on the Point who were present, as also the officers of the Army, expressed surprise at such proficiency being attained by militia corps.

The popular appreciation of the drill was as usual manifested by attention to the manœuvres, a rush for the best places, and repeated applause. The persistent blowing of the whistles of the *Alida* and *Thos. P. Way*, waiting at the pier to take home the civic visitors, could not draw the crowd away. They staid, at the risk of being left, until the conclusion of the drill. At 6 P. M. the companies reimbarked, and started for home amid the cheers of the thousands on the pier, and viewing the scene from the rocky fastnesses. The ladies waved handkerchiefs, the gentlemen hats, the crowd of little boys in bathing, their shirts, and one enthusiastic dame in a neighboring residence planted a huge blanket in the breeze. The trip home was enlivened with comic singing, story telling, awkward squad drills, music and all sorts of fun—the Zouaves and the Guards fraternizing. Salutes were exchanged with the various boats met, and with the crowds on the shore until dark.

Capt. SHALER had prudently sent down a delegation to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Zouaves last night, and, after stacking arms in the Second Company Armory, they partook of a collation and quartered at the Lafarge for the night.

The Zouaves received about $1,700 for the Academy of Music drill—more than was realized on two exhibitions in Boston. They expressed perfect satisfaction with the manner in which they were entertained by the Second Company.

A Third Large Fire in Poughkeepsie.

INCENDIARIES AROUND—SIX HORSES BURNED TO DEATH—TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR CUTTING THE HOSE—LOSS FROM $15,000 TO $20,000.

We have to record another another great fire in Poughkeepsie, making the third conflagration—serious in extent, and yet more serious in connection with the suspicions to which they give rise—that has occurred in that town within the past three days. There can be no doubt that each of these destructive fires was the work of incendiaries. It will be well for the good citizens of Poughkeepsie, at once to form a nocturnal Vigilance Committee, and preserve what property is left to them.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm of fire was given, and in a short time the firemen were upon the ground. It was first discovered issuing from the large stable in the rear of BALDWIN'S Hotel, corner of Mill and Washington streets. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time no less than five or six buildings were in a blaze. Six horses, most of them valuable animals, belonging principally to farmers and travelers, were consumed in Mr. BALDWIN'S stable, together with $300 worth of hay, a large quantity of grain, harness, &c. The other buildings destroyed belonged to Dr. J. COOPER, Jr., and WM. A. DAVIES, Esq. There were about twelve horses in Mr. BALDWIN'S stable, six of which were saved and turned into the street. The grapery and entire garden of Dr. COOPER is almost entirely destroyed, as well as a large quantity of valuable plants, trees and shrubs belonging to Mr. DAVIES. This fire, undoubtedly, like the two preceding fires, was the work of an incendiary. Two men, named HUGH DOWNEY and GEORGE BROWN, aged 22 and 20 years, were caught by several persons in the act of cutting the hose. On examination it was found that about ten feet had been destroyed. They were taken by the incensed citizens to the Court-House, where the Sheriff placed them in jail.

The losses are as follows:

Barns, stables and out-buildings, belonging to J. Baldwin, with contents, $2,000.

Large new brick barn and contents, together with a cow-shed, paint-house, and tool-house, belonging to W. A. Davies, Esq., $5,000 to $6,000. Damage to plants and trees unknown.

Dr. J. Cooper, Sen., barns, sheds and contents, $1,000. His loss on garden must be great, but our reporter could not learn the amount.

One valuable horse, wagon, harness and sleigh, belonging to Dr. Harvey, $400.

Mr. J. Banks, horse and wagon, wagon full of buckskin gloves and mittens. Loss $1,000.

Horse, wagon, harness and saddle, belonging Mr. J. Swart, $450.

R. W. Parmale, horse, wagon and harness, $250.

J. Cheeseman, horse, wagon and harness, $200.

Judge Broome's beautiful young horse, with harness, $300.

J. Rochs, horse and wagon, $150.

The entire loss is about $16,000, though by many the loss is estimated at from $18,000 to $20,000. There was but a very small insurance upon any of the property. The horses which were turned into the street have not since been seen. They were all young and valuable animals, and are supposed to have rambled some distance in the country. The residence of Dr. Cooper caught fire several times, but was extinguished by the firemen. Considerable damage, however, was sustained by water. The same may be said of other dwellings which were in dangerous proximity to the burning buildings.

The College Regatta at Worcester.

HARVARD WINS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

The "College Union Regatta, for 1860," came off this afternoon, in the presence of more than twelve thousand spectators. The lake, on which the students row, is called "Quinsigamond" by the refined, and "Long Pond" by the commonalty; and is a most beautiful sheet of water, shut in by hills, which rise on each side like an amphitheatre, affording every convenience to lookers on. On each shore numerous seats and benches have been erected, and this afternoon they were bright with ladies and black with gentlemen.

The College Union race is strictly speaking confined to the champion crews of the different colleges, and was last year rowed by them alone. This Summer, however, two minor races preceded the match for the championship. The Freshmen of Yale challenged the Harvard Freshmen, and the Yale Sophomores challenged the Harvard Sophomores to a three-mile race, in clinker-built boats, or lap-streaks. The Harvard crews have brought hither two genuine lap-streaks, in accordance with the terms of the challenge; but the Yale students entered two boats which looked exactly like shells, and were loudly asserted to be in reality shells and not lap-streaks. On minute inspection, those who are best qualified to judge of boats pronounced the boat of the Yale Sophomores to be a fair lap-streak, although in appearance a shell, and the Freshmen boat to be a shell in fact. The Harvard Freshmen, however, felt too certain of winning to enter any protest, and the shell was allowed to enter as a lap-streak.

At a quarter before four, the umpires, Messrs. Ellison for Harvard, Woodruff for Brown, and Owen for Yale, called the boats into line for the Freshman race. The *Glyuna*, of Yale College, had the outside position, and was rowed by Kimball, Grant, Bacon, Swin, Keyes and Woodruff; J. H. Eakin was coxswain. The inside position fell to the *Thetis*, of Harvard College, rowed by Amory, Warren, Bolt, Dunn, Lawrence and Greenough. The *Thetis* carried no coxswain, and was steered by the bow oarsman. The Yale boys rowed with blue caps, and the Harvard boys with yellow handkerchiefs. The boats looked very different, and it seemed as if the Yale boat would run right away from the *Thetis*; but the *Thetis* crew looked very vigorous, and were evidently much more skillful oarsmen. They started together, and rowed along almost even for some time, when the *Glyuna* began to move ahead. The Cambridge boys did not seem pleased with this, and by a powerful and steady effort overhauled their opponents, who were not skillful enough to keep their advantage. The rowing of the Harvard Freshmen was very neat and pretty, and they now began to leave the *Glyuna* behind, and the two boats disappeared behind a hill about a mile up, (where the course curves slightly,) with a decided advantage for the *Thetis*. Then they came out again into sight, and were coming back, the *Thetis* was seen to be far ahead of her rival, while her crew were pulling the same beautiful stroke as ever, but more easily, as if they found no difficulty whatever in keeping ahead. The Yale boat kept falling behind, and they came in a long distance after the Harvard boat. The time was: Harvard, 19 min. 46 sec.; Yale, 20 min. 20 sec.

The Yale Sophomores drew the inside position with the lapstreak *Thulia*, rowed by Starr, Johnson, Seely, Morse, McClintock, and Minor. J. S. Bockée was coxswain. The Harvard Sophomores entered a boat without any name, which drew the outside, rowed by McBurney, Mathes, Read, Hedge, Washburn, and Sibley. They, like the Freshmen, pulled without a coxswain. At the start the Harvard boat jumped right ahead, but the Yale boat caught up and went by. For a while they raced close together, but the Harvard rowing was a great deal better and more exact, and they went round the hill ahead of the Yale crew. On the return, they were still a short distance ahead, but were rowing so well that there could be no doubt of the result, when the Yale boat stopped pulling altogether, and after resting awhile on their oars the crew pulled out of the course, leaving the Harvard crew to row in alone. They afterwards explained that one of the crew was taken sick in the boat. It is not likely that this made any difference as to the result; but they are going to row on Wednesday against the Harvard Sophomores and if they can win they will have a chance to prove it. The Harvard Sophomores came in in twenty minutes, seventeen seconds.

The last race, also for three miles, was between the champion crews of Brown, Harvard and Yale. The shell *Brown*, built by DONAHUE, of Newburgh, drew the inside, manned by Sears, Bowen, Brown, Lapham, Cady, Jastram; Coxswain, Ames. She is a very light boat, too light, indeed, for the waves on the pond, which were pretty high, and her crew are very light men. The middle position was drawn by the *Yale*, built by MACKAY, and manned by Johnson, Stanton, Bradley, M'Kinney, Richards, Ives; Coxswain, Merrill. The boat was much the best of the three, and the men looked very heavy and remarkably strong. They also looked very old for undergraduates, seeming like tough, seasoned men. The *Harvard* drew the outside position, where the water was quite rough. She was built by MACKAY, and was manned by Crowninshield, Woodward, Abbott, Ker Ropes, and Wales, without any coxswain. The crew are very staunch-looking men, heavier and more muscular than the *Brown* crew, but lighter, and probably little if any stronger than the *Yale* men. All the crews wore white shirts, but the *Harvard* crew wore dark crimson handkerchiefs on their heads, which gave them a very piratical air. The *Yale* crew wore blue handkerchiefs, and the *Brown* wore black handkerchiefs. The *Harvard* took a good lead at the start; and her crew were evidently the most scientific oarsmen, though the *Yale* is a faster boat. The *Brown* shell was too frail for the rough water, and made very little headway, being soon far in the rear. The *Harvard* led the *Yale* steadily up to the upper station, and rounding outside of her, came down on the return only a short distance ahead, but evidently able to run much faster if at any time the *Yale* threatened to overtake them. The *Yale* pulled a fine sweeping stroke, but it was not so finished and beautiful as that of the *Harvard*; and they were indebted to their splendid boat and the relaxed efforts of their conquerors for coming in so soon behind them. The summary of the time was: *Harvard*, 18 minutes 53 seconds, and *Yale* 19 minutes 5½ seconds, and *Brown* gave up.

The *Harvard* crew are the favorites in the betting for the grand regatta to-morrow, but they have a very dangerous list of competitors, and may be beaten by the Union Club, of Boston, in their new English shell, or by the Newburgh crew, who came on this morning.

The Late Tornado in Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Tuesday contains further particulars of the terrible tornado at Braceville Station, on the Cleveland and Miami Railroad. We quote:

The tornado first struck about a mile northwest of Braceville Station, on the Cleveland Miami Railroad. It appeared to settle down upon the earth, and then pursued a direct southwest course. A man who saw it when about a mile north of the Station, describes it as having the appearance of two clouds revolving towards each other, like two immense wheels, accompanied by a tremendous roaring and surging sound.

Mr. MASON'S house was next struck and swept away completely. The heaviest portion of the house was scattered over a space of about two acres, the lighter portion being carried far and wide. A fact that shows the character of the wind is, that the Mason house was carried to the south; and the Griffin house twenty rods away was blown to the north, showing that it was a whirlwind. The barns were demolished.

The storm then reached the railroad track, where it passed through the woods. Here, the scene yesterday was wild and exciting. Huge trees were torn up by the roots, and splintered to pieces; saplings were almost tied up in knots; great piles of scattered trees lay about, and trunks that had stood the gales of half a century were bent and broken like reeds. The track was covered with fallen trees.

The Station-house was apparently in the centre of the tornado. The owner of one of the groceries which were destroyed, saw it when struck. He says the dépôt, (a frame building 36 by 46 feet,) and the grocery adjoining, belonging to LUCIUS WOOD, station-agent, were carried right up into the air above the tops of the highest trees, when they were evidently wrenched and torn apart into a thousand fragments and scattered over a large space of country. The house opposite, belonging to GEORGE SMITH, was torn to pieces, and carried away for some rods. No one happening to be in the building at the time.

One of the freight cars was torn from its trucks, and lies overturned about sixty feet from the track, broken up. The other was thrown some distance without touching the intervening ground, and then dashed to pieces. The first one contained about five tons of freight.

JOHN SMITH ran first toward the track and then to a large hollow stump, to which he clung as the storm came down upon him. He says the wind was so strong that it fairly lifted his feet from under him, and he held only by his hands with all his strength. While so doing he was struck by a rail or board, and his head, hands and hip badly bruised. Mrs. GARVIN came running up, and lay down by the stump to which he was clinging. He knew no more of her until he saw her lying dead about three rods away, having been struck by a rail, and her skull crushed.

The frame barn of WM. BENEDICT was next struck, and almost entirely demolished. Two feather beds from one of the chambers were torn away and picked up afterwards in Lordstown, about six miles away, as were some sheets, &c. It then tore the top off his large cheese-house, tore down a corn-house, and unroofed his barn.

The storm passed on, overturning and unroofing houses and barns, and doing considerable general damage, as far as Youngstown, 20 miles below.

No description can do justice to the appearance of the scene, even yesterday, after two days and been actively employed in clearing away the wreck. The ground was strewn thickly with the evidences of destruction. We asked SMITH what the storm looked like when he was clinging to the stump. "Why," he said, "it didn't look like anything. I can't describe it. It was like a thick fog, full of trees, logs, and everything else. It was so dark I couldn't see, and the wind flopped me around any where and everywhere." A lady who saw it a mile away, says it looked like a huge wheel rolling over the earth. The width of the track varied from a quarter to a half mile.

There were some curious circumstances connected with the progress of this gale. At the station, Mr. MASON, whose wife was injured at Mr. GRIFFIN'S, saw the storm coming and crawled into a drain under the dépôt. The next he knew of his whereabouts he had been carried into a field some forty or fifty rods across the track, and striking upon his head, had cut it severely. In the dépôt were nine barrels of flour and some bags of rye. After the storm had passed nothing was found of either, except one bag of rye, which was in one of the freight cars which was overturned. No grain had been in it before. Many small articles were carried to great distances. An iron bolt, four inches long, and a quarter of an inch square, was found *driven an inch into a tree* half a mile away. A quarter of a dollar and a cent from the money-drawer at the station were found half a mile off, and pieces of stove-pipe, an iron piece of a sewing machine, weighing two pounds, and a shovel, equally as far. A handsaw was carried over a mile, and two feather beds five or six miles. A box of hardware having been in the dépôt, was evidently taken up into the air and wrenched apart, and its contents were found in all the fields and woods in the track of the storm.

The $700 which were blown away were in one package of $500 and other small parcels. One $1 bill of this was found at Girard, 16 miles distant, and just as the train left Warren yesterday afternoon, it was reported that the $500 package had been found in Coitsville, about an equal distance. Two pages of Mr. WOOD'S Ledger were found in Liberty, twenty miles off, and tickets from the office were found at all distances from five to twenty miles. A boy found some rein snaps, buckles, &c., half a mile off, the mass being snapped and buckled together by the wind in the air. They were from the box of hardware, where of course they were separate.

The following two Patents for sale by ANDRE SABATIER at 129 Spring-street: Black French Varnish, suitable for varnishing all kinds of leather, such as boots, harness, metals; also, French Polish, for parlor and other furniture. At the above dépôt these varnishes are offered at the loss prices of 30 cents a bottle. Military accoutrements renewed at $1 a set.

[Advertisement.]

EYES AND EARS.—We call the particular attention of such of our readers as may be suffering from damaged eyes and ears to the card of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, in another column of to-day's paper. Dr. M., who was formerly a surgeon in the Austrian army, has now resided in the United States some seven years, making New-Orleans his Winter home; and in that city he has established a reputation in his *speciality* of oculist and aurist second to none in this country. He is also well and favorably known, both in Europe and America, as the author of several surgical and literary works; and, moreover, comes introduced to us by gentlemen distinguished in the various departments of science, literature and art. As Dr. MOSCHZISKER can remain but a few weeks with us we advise all who may be afflicted with diseased eyes or ears—the two most delicate organs which afford us so much daily delight—to call at No. 107 Clinton-place, and avail themselves of the Doctor's experience and skill. That the services of such an expert are greatly needed in this City, will be readily believed when we state that over eighty thousand cases of the eye and ear complaints were treated in our public hospitals and infirmaries during the past year; and we confess that we are afraid our fine print newspapers are the cause of much of this complaint of waning vision.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

The PRINCE OF WALES' visit to New-York, will not cause half the excitement created by the list of novelties at BARNUM'S Museum. Every part of the building is loaded with curiosities, besides the wonderful Giant Baby, the What is It? the Living Skeleton, the Sea Lion, the Aquaria, the Minstrels, the Albinoes, the Happy Family, etc., and all to be seen for a quarter of a dollar.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

Influenza, despite the efforts of the regular physicians, is now exceedingly prevalent in our City. Over 200 cases have within a month been treated by HOLLOWAY'S Pills, and in every instance a speedy cure ensued.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 26—6 P. M.

Flour very quiet; demand confined to home trade. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales of 12,000 bushes new Red Ohio at $1 08½@$1 09. CORN in fair demand, and market easier; sales 50,000 bushels Illinois and Toledo at 50c. OATS nominal at 33½c. WHISKY steady, sales of 150 bbls. at 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS 40c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 234,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and advanced 1c.; sales at 91c. for No. 2 Spring; $1@$1 01 for No. 1 Red, in store. CORN firm; sales 30,000 bushels, at 43½c., in store. OATS firm. *Receipts*—360 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 86,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat; 199,000 bushels Corn. *Freights*—5½c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York—Bank notes advanced to 1¼ ₩ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT—Market unsettled and lower; sales 3,200 bushels old white Canadian at $1 18, afloat. CORN unchanged, but parties about 1c. apart; no sales. OATS quiet and nominal. BARLEY in limited demand; sales 700 bushels Canadian at 60c. RYE and PEAS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,500 bushels Wheat; 53,400 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 23,900 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 26.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 800 bales, including two new bales, at 10c. for middling. SUGAR steady at 7½c.@8½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 26c.@30c. CORN dull, at 60c.@75c. FREIGHT and EXCHANGE unaltered.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 26.

FLOUR steady; held at $5 25 for superfine; no sales. WHEAT active and buoyant; Red, $1 18@$1 27; White, $1 30@$1 60. CORN dull; Yellow, 62c.@65c.; White, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS quiet, firm and unchanged. WHISKY quiet, at 20½c.@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 26.

FLOUR dull; old, $5 25, new, $5 37½@$5 50; WHEAT has a declining tendency; Red, $1 20@$1 24; White, $1 25@$1 40. CORN steady; Southern Yellow, 68c. PROVISIONS firm. BACON—Hams, 12c.@14c.; Sides, 12c.; Shoulders, 10½c. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@22c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5 A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 4 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Vanderbilt*, will close to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southamp'n
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southamp'n
Connaught	Aug. 7	Boston	Galway
FROM EUROPE.			
Vigo	July 11	Liverpool	New-York
City of Washington	July 18	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Kangaroo	July 25	Liverpool	New York
Canadian	July 26	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana
Bienville	Aug. 1	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Linda Stewart, from Santiago, Cuba—Miss Anna Casadori, Samuel Moore, James Craig, T. Termandez, A. Odio, O. Odio.

In schr. Wm. H. Cleare, from Eleuthera—Dr. R. E. Hutchinson, lady and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets.... 7 21 | Moon sets.... 12 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 38 | Gov. Island. 3 27 | Hell Gate.... 4 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Ludlam & Heineken; R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Florida, Nelson, New-Orleans, Richards, Benkard & Co.

Ships Liberty, Atkins, New-Orleans, T. N. Stanton; E. Sherman, Hichborn, Liverpool, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Sophia, Hutchinson Portland, Delano & Capen; J. M. Churchill, Hauener, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.; S. H. Snow, Higgins, Melbourne, ——.

Brigs Judge Hathaway, Lancaster, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; Rolling Wave, Swanson, Wilmington, Brett, Son & Co.; E. P. Sweet, Jewett, Dobby Island, J. E. Ward & Co.; Cienfuegos, Rosz, Cadiz, Riera & Thebaud.

Schooners J. W., Faulklin, Boston, ——; Annie, Babcock, St. Domingo, Delafield & Wilson; Mist, Dissosway, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; W. Tisdale, Fourmier, Savannah, Dibble & Bunce; M. Platt, Ward, Aux Cayes, Kunhardt & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Baltimore, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Oregon, Krause, Washington, master; River Queen, Baker, Bristol, master; Henry James, Aldrich, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Kate Walker, Gulliner, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Agent, Halt, Bristol, S. Kenny; Rienzi, Briggs, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Old Colony, (of Boston,) Low, Sunderland June 7, with coal to order. Passed through Pentland Frith June 13. Had light westerly winds most of the passage. July 23, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat Chas. H. Marshall, No. 3.

Ship Webfoot, Hedges, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Baker & Crowell.

Bark J. W. Andrews, French, Cardenas July 13, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Sld. in co. with brigs Lanzarote, Herriman, for Portland, and Gen. Marshall, Sigers, for Boston.

Bark Linda Stewart, White, Santiago, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Eventide, (of Boston,) Griffin, St. Jago, with sugar and tobacco to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Catherine, (Br.,) King, Dorchester 10 ds., with stone to the Empire Stone Co.

Brig R. A. Fisher, Ketcham, Remedios July 17, with sugar to J. & T. A. R. Webster.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell (of Machias,) Mitchell, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to F. Smith. Sld. in co. with brig J. & H. Crowley, for Cuba; schr. Medora, for Boston; Sheet Anchor, for do.; Julia Rich, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. James W. Webster, Blake, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. July 19, off Salt Cay Bank, saw a vessel of about 400 tons bottom up. Could not ascertain any particulars.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sea Mark, Bolan, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Lovet, Peacock, Hobart, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Savannah 5 ds., with yellow pine to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son.

Schr. Haxall, Winter, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Wm. H. Cleare, (Br.,) Bethel, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Golden Rule, Gilbert, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Copia, Sears, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Susan Hayes, Rondout, coal, for New-London.

SAILED—Steamships Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Below.

Ship South Carolina.

Ships Sciota, from Sunderland, and Antartic, from Liverpool, (before reported.) are still below.—(All by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.)

Ship Gen. Nowell, Nowell, Calcutta March 15. Is at anchor on the Bar.

Also 1 bark and 1 brig unknown.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, June 26, sunset.—A bark to Hargous Bros., from Vera Cruz, and one brig off the Highlands, bd. in. Very foggy outside. Wind light, S. E.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Arr. ship Wyoming, from Liverpool; brigs Brandywine, from Pernambuco; Eliza, from Havana; and Triad, from do.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Arr. ship Oliver Moses, from Philadelphia; bark Alexina, from Cardenas.

BOSTON, July 26.—Arr. ship Jno. M. Mayo, Snow, from Cadiz. Below—Steamship South Carolina, from Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

Alert—ship, from New-London, bound on a cruise, July 25, lat. 40 15, lon. 69 19—by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Brandywine—ship, from Boston for New-Orleans, July 21, lat. 40 35, lon. 65 20—by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Northampton—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 24, no lat.—by pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Lilly (previously reported ashore on Hedge Fence) was floated off on Monday afternoon, (23d,) without lightering, and received no damage. She sld. on the 25th for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, July 1, barks Washington, Butler, for New-York in about 5 ds.; Convoy, dischg.; and others as before.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON....................Lessee and Manager.
JOHN COOKE....................Musical Director.

ALADDIN FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 26, 1860.

ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Produced in a style of unparalleled splendor, with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c.; Marches, Processions, Dances, Tableaux.

Mrs. J. J. PRIOR..........as..........ALADDIN
Mr. JOHN DYOTT..........as..........ABEN AZZO

Assisted by an excellent cast.

Mlle. THELEUR, Miss HANNAH GALE, Miss ADEONA GALE, Mlle. KATARINA, and Mons. WEITHOFF in a grand Ballet.

Between the acts,

Mme VON BERKEL

will again appear in her Popular Concerts, assisted by other artists.

Concert and Promenade Music by Mr. Cooke's Band.

Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $3 to $6. No reserved seats except orchestra chairs and private boxes. Doors open at 6 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

LAST DRAMATIC MATINEE.

ALADDIN ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 28, for ladies and children.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE DRAMATIC CORPS, to make room for

NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,

now en route for New-York, having during its absence exhibited to more than

HALF A MILLION OF PEOPLE,

with success entirely unprecedented, having been hailed with enthusiastic applause, and eliciting the most extraordinary excitement ever produced by any Equestrian Troupe in America.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, July 30, 1860,

for a short season, prior to their Southern Tour.

Mlle. ELLA ZOYARA, JAMES ROBINSON, the HANLON BROTHERS, and all the other great Stars will appear.

Several new engagements have been made.

SIXTEENTH WARD LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Club will take place at Head-quarters, No. 245 8th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., Wm. H. Bull, Esq., and George Peckham, Esq., will address the meeting. Voters of all parties are invited to attend. ISAAC DAYTON, President.
CHAS. A. CLARK, Secretary.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a young man who is able to give entire satisfaction in either capacity; he understands the treatment of horses in all diseases; is also an experienced driver; advertiser is a Protestant, single, and age 32; is well recommended. Address W. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and baking; no objections to a boarding-house; wages, $8 to $9; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 22d st., for two days.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, EIGHT miles from New-York; can be reached every hour; owner wants a respectable tenant; will accommodate a large family; has fine stable, out-houses, &c. Rent $300 per annum. Address Box No. 1,300 Post-office.